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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 207 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913. ONE ANNA.

RARY OF THE BOMBAY

SHIPPING,

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Salling 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora.....	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.......	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May	Caledoni ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa........	11000
16th ,,	Persia, ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate	"B" rate.	"A" rate	"B" rate
To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594	or Rs. 495	Rs. 891	or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON . .	,, 627	or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8	or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Karachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inabe Maru.	....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan......	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb......	21st Feb......
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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FUNDS EXCEED..............£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME..............£7,139,550

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MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals
Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 3rd Nov.	11 a.m.	†P. D. & C.M.
DUMRA	1695,	Th. 6th Nov.	9 a.m.	‡C. M.
LINGA......	2185,	Fri. 7th Nov.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "LINDULA" 3,358, tons on Tuesday, 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.		Sailing on.
†PURNEA.........	3306	Thursday,	13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA.	3418	,,	27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,,	11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	25th ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballrrd Pier,
Bombay.

1st November, 1913.

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Outhorised Capital	...	...	**50,00,000**
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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by the Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.
806—34

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
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Office:— **3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,**
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Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

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is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years
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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

WITH A VIEW to make the Old Boys' Employment Register kept in the Institution more complete and uptodate, OLD BOYS are requested kindly to NOTIFY the PRINCIPAL as to their present employment, emoluments and address. 0666

WANTED

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o. Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Oakgrove School, Jharipani.—WANTED four trained Assistant Mistresses for the Senior Girls' Department of the above School, one qualified to teach the High School. Salary Rs. 70—Rs. 100, according to qualifications, and all found. Also 1 Assistant Music Teacher (Practical and Theoretical for Trinity College Examination). Salary Rs. 75 and all found. Also 1 Junior Music Teacher for above examinations. Salary Rs. 40 and all found. Application forms to be obtained direct from

THE HEAD MASTER.

E. I. Ry. Hill School, Oakgrove, Jharipani U.P. to whom all replies to this advertisement should be sent.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.

Calcutta, 21st October 1913.

LADY willing to pay £13 to anyone sailing by Macedonia March 21st Bombay to Marseilles for five hours daily assistance with boy 2½ years.—Apply MARRS, I.E.S., Poona.

NITRATE of SODA. WANTED first class SOLE-AGENT to push the sale of this Fertiliser. Only well established firms need apply. Good commission and prospects. Apply Box No. 111, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0676

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY of high attainments and qualifications in English, Sanskrit and Nagri. Must be of active habits. Pay to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications and free quarters.

Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar (Rajputana).

SOLDIER'S wife going to England by Troopship Rohilla sailing November 19th, having no encumbrances offers her services as nurse. Good sailor nursing references—State requirements and offer for services to MRS. STANTON, Durham Light Infantry, Nowshera.

TO NURSES:—NURSE MIDWIFE WANTED for the European Hospital, Port Blair. Salary Rs. 70—5—90 monthly with free rations, quarters, uniform and service. Applications stating age and experience should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Port Blair, from whom further information regarding the appointment can be obtained.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.—The services of a FOREMAN for the Spinning Machinery and a FOREMAN for the Weaving Machinery are required in the Textile Department of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

The pay of both posts is at the rate of Rs. 60—2—80 per mensem.

The men appointed will be expected to assist in the erection, and to give instruction on the running of the Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Applications stating Candidate's age and full particulars, with dates of his previous experience should be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL, Thomason College, Roorkee, not later than 15th November, 1913.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer. —Apply MRS. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED immediately MOTOR CAR, two-seater, with dickey seat, good make. Apply Dr. KARANJIA, Albert Building, Hornby Road.

WANTED for six weeks from 1st Feb. next small furnished house with good Compound in or near Bombay or part of a house with or without attendance. Apply "C," Poona Hotel, Poona. 0681

WANTED from March 1914, a fully trained teacher, qualified also to teach Kindergarten. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. and all found—Apply to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Church of England Orphanage, Mussoorie.

WANTED

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 per month.

One TRACER on Rs. 15 per month.

Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

WANTED in Novr. by Thoroughly reliable English Nurse, a charge for voyage Home in return for part payment 2nd B fare P. & O. from Bombay or Karachi.—Apply MRS. SMITH, c/o Capt. A. A. Smith, "Abergeldie," Simla.

WANTED.—A STENO-TYPIST with experience of office work on Rs. 100 p.m. and one experienced Clerk on Rs. 25 p.m.—Apply with copies of testimonials before 3rd November to the MIR MUNSHI to H. H. the Mahraja, Alwar.

WANTED STUDENTS for Shorthand (Pitman's Shorthand Centenary Edition will be taught from 1st November), Typewriting and Book-keeping (Taught at reduced rates). Special accommodation for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial Institution, 71, Hornby Road, Fort. 0680

WANTED Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, for temporary service in Rajputana, for about a year, on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Rajputana, Ajmer.

WANTED Second-hand copy STEINGAS'S PERSIAN DICTIONARY. Must be in thoroughly good condition. Apply to

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER OF PATNA,
Bankipore, E. I. Railway.

WANTED—A regimental Schoolmaster. Total salary Rs. 35. He will be required to enlist. No one with less than Entrance pass qualification need apply—Applications stating qualifications should be made to THE QUARTER MASTER, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, Ahmedabad Camp.

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' School, Amritsar, a second lady teacher; none but trained teachers, European, with a competent knowledge of at least one Vernacular (Urdu or Punjabi) and qualified by age and experience need apply. Salary Rs. 125 month.—Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar.

WANTED—For the State Engineer's office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs. 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's office. Must know English and Gujrati.—Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR, on Rs. 50—2—70 Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or Sub-Overseer, who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognized school.

J. E. B. HOTSON,
Collector and President,
Larkana Municipality.

WANTED at once the services of three SUB-OVERSEERS on a consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per month, on temporary Establishment. The Candidates must have knowledge of Survey works and be able to prepare Plans and Estimates. Preference will be given to those who have passed the Sub-overseer's examination and had previous experience of road work.

T. S. PIPE,
Ag: Executive Engineer, A. D.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve as the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhampur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to

KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

WANTED A SECRETARY for the Club of Western India, Poona, from about the 15th of December, 1913. Applicants should have a good knowledge of accounts and club work generally. They must be members of some well recognised social club. The emoluments are Rs. 400 per mensem together with free board and bachelor quarters.

A good knowledge of the country and its language is essential.

Applications with testimonials should be submitted as soon as possible.

TO THE SECRETARY.
Club of Western India,
Poona.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasoniable coast, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need hot leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy
Advertising
Agricultural
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training.
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to;—

THE REGISTRAR,
Internation Correspondence Schools
(of London), Dept. A-E 11.
11, Haman Street. Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowledge of accounts necessary. Also canvassers and travellers with experience of machinery line, preferred. Apply Raja and Co., machinery makers, 3, Apollo Street, Bombay. 0682

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED AT ONCE First Class Cook for Officers Mess. Only those with first class certificates need apply. Person engaged must bring his own assistants.—State experience, salary required and send copies of certificates to P. M. C., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jubbulpore, C. P.

WANTED immediately for service in the British East Africa Protectorate an Indian Surveyor qualified in the use of Plane Tabling, Compass and Chain; should be able to do traverse work and drawing. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem, house allowance Rs. 20 per mensem, and travelling allowance Re. 1 per day while in field. Engagement is for three years on agreement. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates in Africa, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

WANTED.— For the Punjab Agricultural College, Chemical Department One Demonstrator in Chemistry; stipend Rs. 70 per mensem. One Assistant Chemist for chemical research work, commencing salary Rs. 70-7-140 rising to 145-9-235, with free quarters. Candidates for the above appointments should submit their applications accompanied by testimonials at once to the undersigned and should indicate the earliest date on which their services will be available.

J. H. BARNES, PRINCIPAL,
Punjab Agricultural College,
Lyallpur.

WANTED—A working MECHANIC to take charge of the Mechanical plant in the Store of the Executive Engineer Poona District, and to keep it in repair.

The plant consists of portable Engines, steam rollers pumps, etc.

Applications stating the age, experience and the salary expected should be submitted with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th November 1913.

The appointment will be temporary.

(Sd.) J. M. MACKAY, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Dist.

Ex. Engineer's Office,
Poona District,
Poona, 27th October 1913.

FOR SALE.

B. Aus. M. TWIST, by Coil, 8 years, 1st class polo pony, very fast and handy, played in several tournaments still a maiden and likely to win races. Rs. 2,000.

Apply to CAPTAIN W. J. SIMPSON, I.M.S., Poona Horse, Secunderabad.

FOR SALE.—Pure breed smooth haired FOX TERRIER Puppies. Tails well docked and able to lap. Apply to Box 113, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Lady's Fur Coat—nearly new. A good length. Can be seen if desired. Apply to Box 114, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE TURN-OUT, BAY WALER, "C" Spring VICTORIA and HARNESS, complete. Price Rs. 900 or reasonable offer. Apply to

P. G. POLLARD,
Post Box 231, Bombay.
Telephone No. 344.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE.—OWNER GONE HOME. SMART rubber tyred 2 seated Trap by Windover, all latest improvements practically new, cost Rs. 950. Price Rs. 500.—Apply Capt. NEWTON-DAVIS, I.M.S., 18th K. G. O. Lancers, Meerut.

FOR SALE.—Rubber-tyred Buggy for 14 to 15 hands, with hood. Repainted last autumn, blue picked out with yellow, since when it has been very little used. Comfortable and easy running. On view at Oomrao Singh, carriage builder, Mori Gate, Delhi. Price including black brass mounted harness Rs. 400.

Apply MAJOR T. R. PRICE, XI Lancers, Simla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Owner ordered to Persian Gulf. 25 h.p. Four Cylinder Studebaker Car, complete with hood, screen dynamo lighting out it, electric self-starter, detachable rims, spare rim, Stewart speedometer and full equipment. Bought in June 1913, Rs. 4,800.

Apply to CAPT. LIVESAY, 102nd Grenadiers, Aurangabad.

FOR SALE—Motor Car, Belsize, late 1912 model, 10-12 h.p., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, very comfortable body with plenty of room in the driver's seat, shock absorbers, detachable wire wheels with spare wheel tyres complate, hood, screen two acetylene headlights, three other lamps, horn speedometer, luggage carrier, tools, &c. Has run under 6000 miles. Is in very good order. Is being sold as owner is going to Burma. Price Rs. 4,000.

Apply to MAJOR S. B. WATSON, 64th Pioneers, Secunderabad, Deccan.

18H.P. Metallurgique Car, 4 seater body, bought new in 1909, in excellent running order, 4 cylinder engine, Bosch magneto, complete with hood, double inclined screen, 5 lamps, stephney wheel, luggage carrier, tools, lately fitted with 4 new Dunlop tyres, has been driven by same owner since 1909. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer.

Apply S. G. HOWES, 21st Lancers, Rawal Pindi.

FOR SALE.

PLATE GLASS. PLATE GLASS.

3,340 GLASS PLATE, 18⅜in. by 16½in. by 3/16in. thick, in good condition. Being offered for sale only because size is obselete. Reasonable offers considered. Apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Lahore.

TO BE LET.

A Married Couple on the Apollo Bunder Lane 2 large rooms fully furnished. E. Lights and fans to let with or without board. Excellent Cuisine. Apply Box 115 c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED FLAT on Colaba Reclamation. Two bed rooms, with a dressing and bath room to each separate drawing and dining rooms, kitchen and servant's quarters. Electric lights and fans and latest sanitary arrangements. Immediate possession or a little later. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street,
House Tele. No. 458,
Office Tele. No. 2611.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c, BOMBAY.

NEW NOVELS.

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

CLOTH RS. 2-4. PAPER RE. 1-12

Thorley Weir. By E. F. Benson.
Black Silence. By Marie Connor Leighton.
Bendish. By Maurice Hewlett.
The Amateur Gentleman.—A Romance. By Jeffery Farnol.
Writ in Water. By Sydney Grier.
The Lodger. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes.
The Broken Haw. By Florence Barclay.
No Place Like Home. By John Trevena.
Her Ladyship's Conscience. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (The Hon'ble Mrs. Alfred Felkin.
The Vulgar Lover. By Vincent Brown.
The Streets of Ascalon. Episodes in the unfinished career of Richard Quarren, Esqr., By Robert W. Chambers. With illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson.
The Devil's Garden. By W. B. Maxwell. Author of "Mrs. Thompson," "In Cotton Wool," "Seymour Charlton."
The Woman Thou Gavest Me. By Hall Caine.
The Way of Ambition. By Robert Hichens.
The Contrast. By Elinor Ghyn.
The Poison Belt. By A. Conan Doyle.
The Mischief Maker. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
The Iron Trail. By Rex Beach.
The Passionate Friends. By H. G. Wells.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to **refuse** any advertisement without **assigning reasons for doing so.**

NOTICE.

THE MIDLAND RUBBER CO., LD., of Birmingham beg to inform their Clients and friends that they have opened a Depotat Times Building opposite Victoria Terminus and appointed Mr. Cecil A. Flower their Manager in India.

CECIL A. FLOWER,
Manager for India.
The Midland Rubber Co. Ltd.
(BIRMINGHAM.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RANGOON MARU" having arrived on the 30th October from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st November 1913, a four-wheeled Composite (1st and 2nd class) carriage will be run between Dehra Dun and Lahore on the Mail trains, in place of the Bogie Composite which is now running.

The running of this four-wheeled Composite will be discontinued after the 15th November 1913.

By Order,
A. R. JACOBSON,
for Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Lucknow 27th October, 1913.

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

OPENING OF THE NEW SESSION.

THE NEXT SESSION'S work of the Kala-Bhavan, Baroda, will begin on 15th November next. Three years' systematic courses of instruction are given in Civil Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Chemical Technology chiefly of Dyeing, Bleaching and Calico Printing, Textile Manufacture; Fine and Applied Art, and Commerce. Fees and other expenses are very small, and the work is conducted by specialists in well-equipped laboratories and workshops. Further information can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which is published in English and the Vernaculars, and can be obtained free of charge from the undersigned.

C. H. VORA,
Principal.

Kala-Bhavan, Baroda. 0664

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited, will be held on Sunday, the 16th November, 1913, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Framji Cowasjee Hall, Dhobitalao, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of the Director appointed by the Board during the year.

By Order,
F. X. FURTADO.
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st November 1913.

NARAIN DAS VERSUS THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, LAHORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the Court was, on the 21st day of October, 1913, presented to the Court of the District Judge, Lahore, by Narain Das of Messrs. Narain Das Bhagwan Das through Mr. Fazl Hussain, Bar-at-Law, and Lala Gulshan Rai, pleader, a creditor of the said Bank, and that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the 14th day of November, 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or Advocate, attorney or pleader, for the purpose; that a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court, on payment of the charges for the same.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of October, 1913.

H. FORBES,
District Judge Lahore.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

◆

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 Sharp.

Revival of the Ever Popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT.
The Great Musical Success
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.
SATURDAY NEXT THE 8th November
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre London.

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. **5.**
Balcony Rs. **3.**
Gallery Re. **1.**

Door open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.
HAVE YOU SECURED YOUR SEATS FOR "THE PINK LADY"
The Success of the Two Hemispheres.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Monday November 24th.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Box Plan will open at ROSE & Co.
at 10-30 A.M. on Wed. Nov. 5th.
The World Famous CLASSICAL Dancer
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
THE RENOWNED
PIANIST, VIOLINIST AND 'CELLIST.

The following are amongst those who have witnessed the Dances of Miss Maud Allan.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES.
BOXES from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 5.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.

Commenced 15th October, 1913.
12 noon to 7-30 p. m.
ON WEEK-DAYS
and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
AND SON,
BOOK-SELLERS,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL
Kalbadevi Road, BOM

BOMBAY STORES'

FIRST SALE.
FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY.
COMMENCING FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1913.
A HUGE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
EVERY ARTICLE ALMOST AT **HALF PRICE.**

Pay us a visit on the 1st November and see our large stock being disposed of at Half Price.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE DISPOSED OF :—

1600 Shirts, coloured, white, fancy, all sizes.
1000 Doz. Collars (soft and stiff).
650 Leather and Canvas Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Square hand bags, bulge and brief bags.
Socks, Felt Hats, Straw Boaters, Ties, Open end ties. Woollen shirts. India gauze shirts, Handkerchiefs, Remnant Pieces of Tweeds, Jones Steel Trunks (about **400**) and Guyot Braces (Re. **1-2**) and other makes, Mufflers, Pith and Curzon hats.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Twill Shirts, Sleeping suits ETC. ETC.

Business Hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE BOMBAY STORES, Ltd.,
SITARAM BUILDINGS, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

IN OLD HOLLAND,

The big Film this week tells a delightful Dutch Love Story

"LOVE IN OLD BRABANT,"

in which we get a glimpse of the picturesque Holland of last century.

QUAINT DRESSES.

PRETTY SCENERY.

FINE ACTING.

THE MASTER MIRTH MAKER

WIFFLES

In another of his side-splitting escapades.

2,500 FEET OF MIRTH AND LAUGHTER

AND ALL THE USUAL FEATURES.

MATINEE ON SUNDAY

At 4 p.m.

"EAST LYNNE."

AMERICA=INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **NIGHTLY** **Tel. No. 1271.**

FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

A GREAT THREE-REEL DETECTIVE DRAMA

DUBLIN DAN

THE IRISH DETECTIVE.

An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.

3,000 of Thrills. Several other Good Pictures.

NIGHTLY FROM 8-30 to 9-30 ONLY.

CHARLES DICKENS' GREAT WORK. | **"TALE OF TWO CITIES."**

PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.")*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH NOVEMBER, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T).

On WEDNESDAY the 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 15 Cuffe Parade on Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, very valuable and handsome substantial French Polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining and bedroom furniture specially made to order by Dewji Canji and others such as automatic sliding dining table, dining room arm and armless chairs, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, rich glass and crockeryware, glass door plate cupboard, comfortable upholstered corner sofa with curtain to match, teapoys, Singapore cane chairs, English palm stands, door curtains, square piano by Schiedmayer imported by Marks & Co. in good order, fancy flower roses, iron complete bedsteads, reclining sofas, mirror and panel door clothes almiras, panel door hanging press, chest of drawers, mirror hatstand marble top dressing and washhand tables, wardrobe, meatsafe, dispense tables etc.

The property of C. R. DARLINGTON Esqr., proceeded to Calcutta, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 5D: 103AA, case Nos. 76, 2, Dadar Road, Soparibaug Road, Tram Terminus.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
SUIT No. 231 of 1910.

Ganesh Vekatesh Karvekar.........Plaintiff.
versus
Dhondiba Panduji, Banker.........Defendant.

THE SALE of the immoveable property [illegible] Khandala out of Bombay in the above [illegible] that was advertised to take place on [illegible]ay the 2nd day of November, 1913, is [illegible]ned till further notice.

[illegible]ORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

[illegible] 1st November, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF AN INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA, PYDHONE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Moosa Haji Essa an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction at Ghoghari Moholla, near Pydhoni, THIS DAY SATURDAY the 1st of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the right title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements, or dwelling house, built and standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the Western side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 854 and new survey No. 1084 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 15 and standing on the name of Woomer Essa Ghoghari since deceased, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of the said Essa bin Mahomed Ghoghari and on or towards the South by the house of Dada Dossa.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ghoghari Moholla or Pydhonie Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Essa bin Mahomed and his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 854, 855 and new survey No. 1085 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 15 containing by admeasurement 71 3/7 square yards and bounded on the East by the said Ghoghari Moholla on the West by the Sweepers passage on the North by the house of Peera Ghoghari Cuddiah and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Essa. Both which properties are formed into one.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the Official Assignee aforesaid, at their office No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 TONS WHITE CAWNPORE AND HATHRAS WHEAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST [illegible]TAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

25 tons, marked C.W. 7, Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. 8, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons marked C.W. 9, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. 10, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Parasram, at C. Shed, Carnac Bunder.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile, No. 6, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

25 tons, marked C.W. Pile No. 7, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The lots lying at Wari Bunder will be sold firstly.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 3rd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Chairs, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Cupboards, Single and Double Door Almyrahs, Writing and Dressing Tables, Phonographs with records, and Iron safe, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different Makers.

1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

The following:—

1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
2 Sets harness.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT WORLI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Sorabjee Mooga an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY 5th November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S,T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the following piece of ground.

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (Paddy land) situate at Varli near Hainse Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 14,783 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 23 New No. 12807, New Survey No. 1/3093 and assessed by the Municipality in G. Ward.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PHOPHALWADI ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHULESWAR ROAD.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 479 of 1912.

Advocate-General of Bombay ......Plaintiff.
vs.
Buldeoram Rudram and others ....Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by a consent decree in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 7th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the shed or tenements standing thereon, situate at the Oart known as Phophatwadi on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road and admeasuring 160 square yards or three abouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 549 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No.

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

5165 and Street No. 7 and as bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the West portion of the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road belonging to the said Oart, and Bhop's house on the west by the wall of the house and Sweeper's passage on the South by the Sweeper's passage on the South by the house belonging formerly to the estate of Madan Damaji and Hari Damaji but now of the estate of the late Narayan Bawa and on the North by the house formerly of Narayan Manekji Seth but now belonging to Mr. Narayan Guijar Seth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavaiya and Nagindas attorneys for the said receiver at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the UNDERSIGNED.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT FOFAL WADI, NEAR KALBADEVIE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay as the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Mr. Devidas Morarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Kalbadevie Road in the Oart known as Fofal Wadi in the Island of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61 New No. 389, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 510 and assessed by the Municipality nder street No. 13, Ward No. 5791 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage of the said Oart on or towards the East by the property of Sha Lala Ropa, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and on the West by the property Anupchand Motichand Motiwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

THE GENTS' HOUSE

HIGH GRADE

Lounge Suits,

Rs: 25=30=35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,

Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm.

This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER

OVERLAND CARS.

PERFECTLY SPRUNG.

PERFECT LUBRICATION.

PERFECTION OF COMFORT

THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.

WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLANDIS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

NOTE THE ADDRESS

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35. MEDOWS STREET,
FORT. BOMBAY.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balance of Rs. 200, to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3¾ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 30th.

S.S. Cleopatra	Huber	Trieste Oct. 16
S.S. Elgin	Patts	Calcutta Oct. 17
S.S. City of Sparta	McGreger	Liverpool Oct. 4
S.S. E.F. Ferdinand	Leva	Trieste Oct. 11

October 31st

S.S. Rangoon Mara	Hashmits	Kobe September 30.
S.S. Sydney	Levegue	Marseilles October 13
S.S. Arabia	Palmer	London October 10.
H.T. Plassy	Andrews	Southempton Oct 9.

DEPARTURES.

October 30th.

S.S. Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh via Karachi

October 31st.

S.S. Singu	Murrison	Rangoon and Marmagoa
S.S. Sultan	Van Laugkat	Freis Abadan via Karachi
S.S. Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer	Lindula	for Persian Gulf
"	Saigon Maru	for Kobe etc.
"	Cleopatra	for Trieste etc

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

S.S. Sydney	Levegue	Noumea
S.S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste etc.
S.S. Palamcotta	Elton	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Friday.

Steamer	Clan Lamont	for Antwerp etc
"	Sabine	for Do.
"	City of Sparta	for Marmagoa
"	Rangoon Maru	for Kobe etc.

S.S. Cleopatra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Cleopatra, 2129 tons, Captain R. Huber, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste, which port she had left on October 16th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2242 tons, Captain T. G. Patts, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 17th with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Sparta:—The City Line steamer City of Sparta, 3497 tons, Captain R. McGreger, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, which port she had left on October 4th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. E. F. Ferdinand:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3906 tons, Captain P. H. Leva, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste, which port she had left on October 11th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3316 tons, Captain Hashmit, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe, which port she had left on September 30th with a general cargo and two passengers.

S.S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney, 2499 tons, Captain T. Leveque, arrived in harbour on Friday from Marseilles, which port she had left on October 13th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Arabia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Arabia, 4098 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, which port she had left on October 10th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

H. S. Plassy:—The H. S. Plassy, 4615 tons, Captain F. E. Andrews, arrived in harbour on Friday from Southampton, which port she had left on October 9th with troops.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Linga 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain W. B. Murrison, sailed on Friday for Rangoon and Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sultan Van Langkat:—The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2292 tons, Captain P. Freis, sailed on Friday for Abadan via Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sydney:—The Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer Sydney, 2499 tons, Captain T. Leveque, will sail to-day for Noumea with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Marienbad:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Marienbad, 4775 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

FRIDAY October 31st, 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed	Steamer	Capt	Aget
A.	Gryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co
B.	Himalaya	Evans	P & O. S. N & Co
C. &R.	Konig	Coltzon	A. S, & Co
D. & E.	Strathfullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Sangola	Scott	M, M. & Co
K.	Palamcotta	Clton	M. M. & Co
M.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
N.	Hallington	Rodgers	J. F. & Co
P.	Chupra	Macfadien	M. M & Co

V. DOCK.

2. Bechvana	Buckley	T. M .& Co
3, Ardgair	Auld	J. M' & Co
4. Saigon Maru	Namaquchi	O. S. K.
5. Fultala	Cockiin	M. M. & Co
6. Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
7. Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co
8. City of Poona	Kar	K. & Co
9. Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. &Co
10&11 Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 City of London	Wish	K. N. & Co
15. Abydos	Davis	B. & A S N & Co
16. Baron Innerdele	Solister	J. Y. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co.
Begum	Ellis	T. M. &Co
ClanLamont	Turton	P. F. &Co
Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
City or Sparta	McGreger	K. N. & Co.
Duffield	Biddick	W & A. &C
Dunrobin	Carr	
Elgin	Patts.	
E. F. Ferdinand	Leva	A. L. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Inkenturm	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Beresford	M. M. & Co
Maloja	Weston	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Queen Adelaide	Ritson	W. & A. G. & Co
Roma	Greenbury	K. M. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Hashmits	N. Y. K.
Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathgarry	Grant	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & Co Gram &Co
Seistan	Forbes	M. M. & Co
Sabine	Godfoez	W. & A. Z. & Co
Sutherland	Lougstaff	The Bombay & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C A G. & Co
Sydney	Leveque	M. M. & Co.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 31st October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in south-east Madras, and local in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Madras reports a heavy fall of 6.86. Conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal are unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and local rain in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 31st of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)	84.3	66.0	72	..	0.00	—0.10
Jask	88.8	74.8	41	..	0.00	—0.10
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29st)	94.3	78.6	75	..	0.00	—0.23
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.3	64.0	52	..	10.28	—5.54
Rawalpindi	79.4	49.6	70	..	24.47	—1.67
Lahore	84.9	56.2	83	..	18.19	—2.93
Sirsa	87.3	59.0	44	..	17.84	—6.58
Ambala	85.5	52.9	70	..	28.33	·4.65
Delhi	86.0	64.8	45	..	13.66	—10.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.0	64.0	46	..	7.39	—17.66
Mainpuri	89.3	60.1	57	..	10.66	—13.90
Jhansi	94.1	?	41	..	9.64	—25.63
Cawnpore	88.6	60.5	74	..	18.84	—14.72
Allahabad	89.6	61.0	54	..	22.36	—14.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.6	63.8	55	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	86.0	71.5	91	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer	91.1	64.2	54	..	11.16	—7.89
Jaipur	92.2	63.6	46	..	12.73	—9.18
Kotah	95.6	67.6	36	..	15.62	—10.78
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	66.0	73	..	38.37	+24.83
Dwarka	86.3	74.2	93	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	95.1	72.3	51	..	24.58	+7.15
Rajkot	95.6	64.3	44	..	28.56	+2.72
Bhavnagar Para.	95.0	66.3	47	..	35.95	×16.13
Surat	97.4	67.6	65	..	37.64	—2.99
Ahmedabad	99.1	69.2	43	..	35.61	-6.49
Dessa	97.3	60.9	46	..	35.15	+11.88
Neemuch	91.9	58.0	32	..	23.89	—3.38
Indore	92.1	60.1	37	..	36.48	+5.20
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	58.3	53	..	30.39	—21.77
Saugor	91.3	65.6	32	..	22.92	—20.25
Hoshangabad	91.1	60.4	47	..	36.31	—10.35
Khandwa	94.2	62.1	40	..	38.15	+9.86
Akola	94.7	61.0	38	..	26.79	—3.42
Amraoti	91.8	65.3	39	..	35.01	×4.01
Nagpur	92.6	60.8	49	..	43.55	—1.79
Chanda	90.5	58.5	72	..	52.29	+2.94
Raipur	89.7	63.6	59	..	36.03	—10.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	76.4	78	..	70.96	+0.44
Ratnagiri	96.3	67.9	42	..	71.76	—27.45
Mormugao	87.0	72.2	81	..	94.83	4.82
Karwar	90.7	70.0	83	..	99.95	—17.32
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.9	66.6	41	..	15.10	—5.75
Ahmednagar	90.1	58.0	40	..	22.60	×2.79
Poona	90.0	58.3	61	..	25.42	·1.13
Sholapur	92.8	65.1	34	..	13.00	—13.34
Bijapur	89.2	61.8	50	..	14.67	—2.80
Belgaum	84.8	63.0	61	..	37.02	—6.18
Aurangabad	90.4	64.5	34	..	21.94	—4.07
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.4	59.2	62	..	38.55	+0.76
Hyderabad	87.8	64.2	52	..	16.28	—11.04
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.3	76.3	78	..	10497	—10.90
Calicut	86.8	75.1	931	.21	98.46	+0.11
Cochin	88.7	74.7	860	.02	79.76	—6.11
Colombo	87.0	73.0	950	.20	20.19	—15.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	74.2	74	..	30.51	—0.79
Bellary	90.0	69.3	74	..	11.96	—2.67
Guddapah	82.0	71.5	84	.30	19.14	—5.53
Madras	84.5	69.0	95	.86	35.10	+7.76
Bangalore	79.3	59.8	86	.17	19.36	—6.21
Coimbator	87.9	70.3	89	.79	7.63	—4.58
Trichinopoly	81.6	72.3	85	.93	15.46	—3.10
Negapatam	84.2		91	.80	31.10	+9.56

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 1st November 1913.

1163. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 3rd instant at 7 P.M.

1164. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 4th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters.
II.-The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 4th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

1165. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 5th November.-Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

(Signed) F.H. James, Capaint
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

PRESERVED EGGS.

NOT A FOOD BUT A CONDIMENT.

"La Nature," a french periodical, prints an interesting article about a new method of preserving eggs. It states that the Indo-Chinese have such a good method of preserving the eggs of their hens without any special precautions or cold storage packing that they do not deteriorate during long voyages. This result is obtained by covering the eggs with a layer of paste made with water, sea salt, and vegetable ashes. The eggs are covered over regularly with a layer of half a centimetre or a centimetre thick, and are then put to dry. Certain saline efflorescences are formed which give them the aspect of snowballs. After having been completely dried the eggs are simply piled up in a dry place, and they will keep in good condition from one year to another. When they are to be used the "balls" are placed in water. The saline covering is melted and the egg is ready to be consumed. But owing to certain osmotic exchanges which take place through the porous covering formed by the shell the eggs thus preserved are extremely salt. Not only is the sea salt diffused in them, but the alkaline carbonates contained in the vegetable cinders also add to its action. It is, in fact, this which ensures the preservation of the eggs for such a long time. And it is indispensable, as is done by the Annamites, to use the eggs thus preserved as a kind of condiment which, when mixed with a large proportion of rice, serves both as a sauce and seasoning.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The weather cleared in the north but the rainfall has increased in south Madras where some heavy falls occurred. Storm is forming in the Bay to the west to Table Isanld.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, south-east Madras; fairly general in Malabar, local in Burma, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also occured in the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Table Island four inches; Diamond Island, two; Lasio, Calicut, Pamban, one; Tinnevelly, Trichnopoly, two; Cuddalore Nellore, three; Madras, seven.

Forecast:—Increase or rainfall on Arakan and Chittagong coasts and little change in the south Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY 29th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.882
Temperature of Air	degrees	82.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	·74.5
Dew Point	"	71.4
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	egrees	89.4
Minimum do. do.		76.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, ENE, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	125

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order tha vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 31st October 1913 was 30.104 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer a to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. IF In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings shoudl be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High Water					
Day of week	Day of month		Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	November					
			11	54	27	11
Satur.	1	m	0	51	30	1
			0	37 a	27	2
Sun.	2	m	1	35	29	4
			1	21 a	26	3
Mon.	3	m	2	21	28	4
			2	7 a	25	1
Tues.	4	m	3	12	27	8
			4	11	26	2
Wed.	5	m	4	8 a	25	6
		m	5	19	25	6
Thur.	6		5	46 a	22	10

1913	Low Water					
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	November					
			5	56 a	18	8
Satur.	1	m	6	45	18	5
			6	36 a	14	4
Sun.	2	m	7	31	19	2
			7	16 a	15	60
Mon.	3	m	8	24	19	1
			7	57 a	16	1
Tues.	4	m	9	33	20	7
			8	43 a	18	4
Wed.	5	m	11	10	20	10
			9	40 a	19	8
Thur.	6		0	39 a	20	6
			11	22 a	20	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunse according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.		Sunsct.	
31. (Fri.)	6h.	41m.	6h.	4 a
November				
1. (Satur.)	6.h.	39m.	6h.	6m
2. (Sun;)	6.h.	39m.	6h.	6m
3. (Mon.)	6h.	40m.	6h.	5m
4. (Tuees.)	6h.	40m.	6h.	5m
5. (Wed.)	6h.	40m.	6h.	4m
6. (Thur.	6h.	41H.	6h.	4m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M
First Quarter,	Nov.	6th.	0h	4.4m.	A. M
Full Moon	"	14th	4h	41.4m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	"	21st	1h	26.5m.	P. M

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 30.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £73⅝; Copper Braziers £88¾; Yellow Metal 7⅜ :.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship 53; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Brown. 416lbs. ex-Ship 48; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers easier. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 44¾; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers easier. Calcutta Linseed 44; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36; Nov.-Dec.; London done. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3 Oct.-Nov.; done sellers firm.

Wheat South American.—Rozario Santa FE—62lbs. 34¼; sellers Jan.-Feb.; steady. Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

Australian.—South Australian. 35¼; Jan.-Feb.; done. Victorian. 35¼; Jan.-Feb.; done. New South Wales. 35¼; Jan.-Feb.; done.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-9¾; sellers Nov.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3¾; nominal Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-8¼; sellers October; German Beet-root 88 % 10; sellers May; Opened steady closed quiet. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. Inida 13-10½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet slightly easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9¾; November; value. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-8¼; November; value. Java sugar quiet unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; nominal easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-14; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers easier.

£100,000,000 IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Speaking at the Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on "Inside Facts of Modern Advertising," Mr. Thomas Russell, president of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants, said that 100,000 persons were engaged in advertising in this country, and he estimated that Britain's yearly advertising bill reached a hundred millions sterling. Yet comparatively few people know the inside facts about advertising. Advertising no longer owed any of its success to "puff" or exaggeration. All the great successes were won by selling an honest article at a fair price. The work of advertising was every year attracting men of higher character and education, nobler ideals and greater commercial genius.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30

Consols 2½ %	727-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-29½
Rentes 3 %	87¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·49½
Bar Silver Spot	27 1-2
" 2 months hence	277-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet Steady	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 5-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	413-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 3-8
" Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	4 1-8
Interest 7 day market loans	4 5-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 31.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market presented a weak tone to-day, yet there was some excitement as it was the last day of the current settlement. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2-0, but declined to Rs. 95-0-6, at which rate the settlement passed off. The rate for the next delivery stood about annas two up.

The Bank of Bombay to-day reduced its rate of interest from 6 to 5 per cent.

SHARES.

There was nothing of note to report in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day. The Market presented a dull tone and very few fresh transactions were booked.

David were quoted at Rs. 420 and Fazul at Rs. 425.

Standard stood steady at Rs. 1,080.

Colaba declined to Rs. 1,345.

Finlay changed hands at Rs. 295 and Swan at Rs. 255.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,435.

Crescent were placed at Rs. 101-4-0.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares opened at Rs. 33, improved to Rs. 39-8-0, but closed at Rs. 37 for spot payment.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 76 and Deferred at Rs. 147.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Limited-Demand Easier
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet-Steady
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a Limited Enquiry

Mid Americans	7·70 d
Egyptian F G. F.	10·30 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. 13·53 (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March. 13 44.
New York Official noon call Jan. 13·47 Mar. 13.37.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.. 13-65 Mar. 13-69.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON Oct. 30.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week endin yesterday show the following results.—

• Total Bullion	£ 37,400,000	Increase	600,000
• Public Deposits	£ 8,700,000	Increase	2,700,000
Other do.	£ 41,100,000	Decrease	200,000
Govt. Securities	£ 11,800,000	"	1,700,000
Other Securities	£ 28,600,000	Increase	3,700,000
Notes & Gold	£ 27,100,000	"	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 55 % of the Liabilities.
Arrivals Kirkhe.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7·35	7·38
N. D.	7·26	7·27
D. J.	7·4	7·24
J. F.	7·23	7·23
F. M.	7·22	7·21
M A	7.22	7·22
A M	7.21	7·22
M. J	7 21	7·21
J. J.	7·18	7·14
J. A.	7.14	7·18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	8.000
Total Imports	32.000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
O. N.	7.38	7.30
N. D.	7·27	7.19
D. J.	7·24	7.16
J. F.	7·23	7.15
F. M.	7·22	7.15
M. A.	7·22	7.15
A. M.	7·21	7.14
M. J.	7·21	7.14
J. J.	7.17	7.10

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK. Oct. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	66,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	29,000
Day's Exports to Continent	74,000

Futures at New York Jan. 13·31 Previous Closing price 13·55.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.31. Previous Closing price. 13·54.
Declined owing to Expected increase in the movement and to Southern selling of futures in the loca-Market.
Spot Cotton at New York 14.00. Previous price 14.40
Srot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-4 Previous price 13·7-8.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans; Jan. 13·47. Previous price 13.70,
Futures at New Orleans; Mar. 13·48. Previou price 13.74.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	103-8
Demand Bills	4,85¼
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 31st October, 1913, as compared with the statement of 12th October, 1913.

LIABILITIES.

	12th Octo. Rs.	31th Octo. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits & other sums due by the Bank	87,81,000	72,56,000
Current Deposits	81,03,000	9,25,000
Sundries	50,000	70,000
	122,34,000,	98,51,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	30,59,000	30,61,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	58,32,000	53,15,000
Local Bills Discounted	2,86,000	1,11,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	26,000	24,000
Sundries	1,06,000	85,000
Cash in hand & Investment in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	20,25,000	12,55,000
	122,34,000,	98,51,000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 31.

The American Markets show a decline of nearly 25 points whereas spot cotton in New York show a decline of 40 points. This in itself proves that the October position is liquidated in a way that may have caused at least some disappointment to the Bulls. The present decline may be described as one of the "Autumnal Dip" known to the trade so well. Sharp decline many a times owing to heavy movement is caused during the Autumnal season, when nearly one-half the crop is marketed, and two-thirds of it sold.

But the Bears on cotton at 13 cents. will be kept painfully on the *qui vive* by American and Continental spinners who no doubt will influence the Market by heavy purchases.

Miss K. M. Giles estimate crop 13,500,000 bales excluding linters and says 67 per cent. of the crop is picked.

The Local Market still feels the influence of the unsettled financial troubles in the Pearl and Stock Market; and some of the leading shroffs are openly criticised which is not at all fair, for that only makes their skin tender through constant pricking.

Egyptian crop prospects are decidedly getting worse as torrential rains without any precedent are falling causing serious damage to the crop.

The carry-over visible and invisible on August 31st last according to Mr. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is at 2,976,000 bales against 3,702,000 bales twelve months ago. Whereas Neill Bros. 2,278,000 bales compared with 2,851,000 bales on August 31st, 1912

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine	F'lly Good.	Good.	Deliver
H. G Bengals (Railway terms)	..	246	..	25-1-14
H. G Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	255	..	..	Do.
Do.	249	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	253	..	..	25-1-14
M G. Khandeish	278	267	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	315	..	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee.	311	..	..	Do.
M G. Yeotmal	307	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum	303	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	296	..	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatty	299	..	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee. Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander Goods Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	318	..	315	25-3-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	278	267	..	25-1-14
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	291	Ready
Westerns, Churka	..	..	285	Do.
.. G Westerns	..	..	290	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	..	—
M. G. Compta	..	..	302	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	283	Do.
M. G do.	..	..	..	..
M, G Bijapore	..	..	..	..

MANCHESTER COTTON, PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

A very uninteresting Devali, Bombay market has experienced. Expectations, that the best of Bombay houses would hardly be able to make any important sales, have been realized; in fact it was a certainty that no fresh-business would be possible. Considering the existing circumstances, one need not regret this absence of trade, but what is really to be regretted is the fact that our dealers have nothing hopeful to report as far as any encouraging selling is concerned on the "Mohurut day." This is particularly the case with the large staple lines, and one can well understand the state of the market, when the very large holders of stocks, who could count up their piled up packages by thousands, have not been able to get rid of even a few packages. In side lines, no doubt transactions have been possible even at a profit, and though any such relieving reports are welcome, they cannot much mend the present doleful-outlook. Lots have changed hands among dealers, but in most of the cases, at prices which have left the sellers heavy losses. Such sales have also been few, as the number of anxious sellers far preponderated the buyers. We have already hinted at our market experiencing a crisis, and though circumstances continue towards the end, we are only too anxious to find ourselves in the wrong. The stagnancy of the money market and the consequent failures of the Multani dealers in Karachi.—which have involved necessarily our dealers, as also the big failures of certain other important merchants on our side, all these have made our piecegoods merchants nervous and we are not much surprised to find that most of them are anxious to sell only. on cash. One cannot but regret again the very dashing sales of ambitious firms, aiming at record scoring and even rushing into distant deliveries of 1915, to gain their object. The firmness of the Manchester market is no doubt, we repeat, a relieving factor but how far this prop will support these enthusiasts and to what extent we shall have to congratulate buyers and sellers on their daring transactions, are questions that the future will solve.

In greys, we reported last week that some of the standard-styles were offered at reductions by the dealers, with a view to clear their stock and though goods have been offered at a decrease of 2 annas a piece, no sales of magnitude have been made. The depreciating effect in these big lines have necessarily handicapped other cloths and side qualities are as unsalable and unprofitable as the others. In whites too, little of importance is to be reported. Some small Bazaar clearances have been effected in staple qualities of nainsooks 27 inches 18 yards, 16 by 14 counts, as also in low counts nainsooks of the same dimensions. In Mulls, some sales, of wider widths Saccharella Heading, standard qualities are reported, as also sales of a few petty parcels of 39/49 inches 18 yds., 14 by 12, and 14 by 10 counts have been effected. In shirtings a parcel of 30 cases is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 5-14-0 a piece 33 inches by 40 yds. in G. finish. This price is said to have cost the original holder Re. 1 a piece. Prints have moved to some extent, some parcels having found purchasers, whilst in dyed goods a few sales are reported among dealers at low prices. In fancies a decent lot is said to have changed hands at remunerative prices, whilst some sales to upcountry customers are also reported. Dhooties have moved a little at not very unfavourable prices, but it is to be seen how the coming stock will effect the style.

Yarns.—The market has experienced an equally quiet Diwali. Very few transactions have been reported. Some of the Houses have quoted 13¾ and 14¾ for 2/40 grey and bleached, 18 and 19 for 2/10 grey and bleached, and 23 and 28½ for 2/80 and 2/100 grey respectively. 30's and 40's Water are quoted at 11¾ and 13. We hear of some very small sales in 2/40's, whilst a few packages in single Yarns in standard tickets are reported. A European House, who are known as cheap sellers, are offering 2/40's at ⅛s a lb. below the above limits, whilst the same House have been offering the 2/30 grey and bleached at 12½ and 13¼. We dare say these prices may be considered attractive and as the firm are reported to have purchased these counts on their own account some time back for shipment November, no doubt the goods will be in our market shortly.

STORY OF A WRECK.

The crew of the Newcastle steamer Therapia, who were brought to Hull from Hamburg, tell a thrilling story of their adventures, says the "Morning Post." The steamer, which left Hull on August 20, proceeded to Rali-ja, in Finland, leaving there on September 25 with pit props for Cardiff, in charge of Captain Davidson, of Cardiff, with J. Darwin, first officer, of Blyth, and W. T. Atkinson, second officer, also of Cardiff. On September 26, while steaming down the Gulf of Bothnia, the vessel struck something submerged. Some of the crew were below at the time, but the captain immediately ordered all hands on deck to launch the two lifeboats. These were got over the side in readiness for the crew to jump into them. Meanwhile the captain thought the ship might be saved, and hands were told off to man the pumps, while others commenced to throw the deck load of pit props into the sea. Suddenly the vessel, which had been badly holed on the port side below the water, heeled over, and the crew rushed for the boats, leaving all their belongings behind. The steamer did not, however, sink immediately. The crews of the boats rowed away, and at a safe distance saw their vessel go down. A tempestuous sea was running. Drenched to the skin, the occupants of the boats were in a precarious condition. One boat, in fact, was stove in by floating pit props which covered the sea, and to keep her from sinking the men energetically baled the water out. They were in this predicament for several hours, but fortunately were observed by the Danish steamer Betty, of Copenhagen, which picked them up and landed them at Kiel, whence they were taken to Hamburg, and afterwards brought on to Hull.

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ESTAB 1888. TELEGRAM

BURNING OF VOLTURNO

◆

CARMANIA'S HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE.

HEROISM IN A GALE.

The greatest fire disaster in the Atlantic for over 50 years was made known to the world by wireless on October 11, when it was learned that the S. S. Volturno bound for Roterdam with emigrants from Halifax and New York had been burned and abandoned in mid-ocean. The "Daily Chronicle" published the following thrilling narrative of the heroic and almost superhuman efforts made by the Carmania and other vessels to bring off the passengers from the burning Volturno during a hurricane; how boat after boat was driven back; how brave British sailors faced death again and again in their work of mercy. The narrative was written in mid-Atlantic by Mr. Arthur Spurgoen, head of the house of Cassell's while on the Carmania:—

We had mixed weather at the beginning of our voyage. It was very rough on Saturday and Sunday, but on Monday, the wind died down, and, owing to our proximity to the Gulf Stream, it became uncomfortably hot. On Tuesday a gale sprang up, with a rough beam sea and heavy squalls. It grew worse on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning a wild storm was raging and a heavy sea running.

When I came down to breakfast I was informed by one of the officers that a message had been received that a steamship 78 miles away was on fire. He added that she had asked for assistance, and we were making full speed to reach her. Other passengers had also received the information, but little did we imagine what thrilling experience we were to pass through in the next 24 hours. We knew that Captain Barr, who is also commodore of the Cunard fleet, would soon reach the burning ship, and we anticipated that the saving of the passengers would only be a matter of time.

Alas! what we expected to be nothing more than an exciting incident developed into a great disaster, which broke down strong men and made women weep. We did not know that the "S. O. S." signal had been sent out by the ship in trouble, but those in authority knew, and right nobly did they respond to the call.

SMOKE ON THE HORIZON.

The engineers crowded on every ounce of steam, and the Carmania made a record for such bad weather, the 78 miles being covered in four hours. Long before we caught sight of the ship we saw clouds of smoke darkening the horizon. The vessel proved to be the Volturno, of London, Captain Inch, belonging to the Uranium Steamship Company, sailing from Rotterdam to Halifax and New York. She had on board 24 cabin passengers and 540 steerage, and 93 officers and crew, making 657 in all. The officers were English and the crew mostly foreigners.

She carried a general cargo, and it was in the forward hold that the fire broke out. I believe it was discovered about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, and thus it had been during six hours when the Carmania arrived. The crew did their best to extinguish the fire, but in spite of all their exersions it gradually spread, and it soon became evident that in the end the ship would have to be abandoned.

The captain's thoughts were therefore directed to the saving of his passengers. He realised that it was impossible to launch any boats in that angry sea, and, moreover, he knew that in a short time the Carmania would be on the spot to render assistance. What took place will not be known until Captain Inch makes his official statement. It is said that panic prevailed, that the captain was overruled, and attempts made to launch several boats against his orders

The wireless message from the captain said that six boats were launched, that two got safely away, and four smashed to pieces, the occupants being killed or drowned. Another story is that the crew got out of hand, and realising that the fire could not be got under, insisted upon launching the boats forthwith. They tried to launch five in succession, but either the boats were smashed to pieces by the heavy seas or the ropes broke in lowering. It is believed that there were about 120 people in these boats, all of whom were killed or drowned.

ONLY A THIRD WERE WOMEN.

In the absence of reliable figures, I cannot make any definite statement, but I am told that not more than one-third of those who got into the boats were women and children This alone, if true, shows that there was an entire absence of discipline. Whichever story is correct, it is certain that the loss of life caused by the breakng or the upsetting of the boats were about 120. It is certain that if two did get away their fate must have been sealed, as ill-manned boats could not have lived in such a sea.

Something unusual must have occurred, for by somebody's orders, presumably the captain's the tackle of the other boats on the deck was cut away so as to stop the madness of attempting any other launching. I saw the cut tackle myself later.

As soon as Captain Barr realised the position, he resolved to send one of the Carmania's lifeboats to the Volturno in charge of the first officer, Gardner, who years ago had the unique experience, of spending 23 days in an open boat. The crew consisted of nine picked men, whose names deserve to be recorded, as they played the part of undoubted heroes: James Donahue, D. Smith W. Tichling, John Wise, H. Payne, and G. O. Turton, Michael Murray, W. Donking, L. Thompson. The launching was a difficult operation, but it was smartly done, and a ringing cheer sent those gallant men on their way.

Two or three oars were broken at the start but these were replaced. and the men bent themselves to their task. Oil had been poured on the sea, and for a short distance the water was fairly smooth, but soon they were lost to view, and it was only occasionally that we caught a glimpse of the boat, so terrific were the seas which it encountered.

BEATEN BACK.

Unhappily, the hopes they entertained of being able to savee some of the passengers were frustrated, for Mr. Gardner found it impossible to get anywhere near the burning ship. Huge waves were breaking against the vessel, and an attempt to get alongside meant certain death to his crew, so regretfully he had to turn back, and after two hours' battling with the angry sea, once more he was within hail of the Carmania. It was then seen that he had only three oars left out of eight, and it was an amazing feat of skill to bring his boat back safely with such a handicap.

It looked more than once as if the boat would be smashed against the side of the Carmania, and the captain shouted from the bridge, "Get the crew out and let the boat go." At this moment, however, she was made fast. Two or three seized hold of the rope ladders and climbed aboard to safety, while others remained in the boat and were safely hauled to the upper deck. A great cheer greeted Mr. Gardner and his crew when the boat was raised to her davits and they jumped aboard.

Having failed to reach the Volturno in this way, Captain Barr, by an act of splendid seamanship, manoeuvred the Carmania quite close to the burning vessel. We could then see that the fore part of the ship was deserted, officers and crew and passengers having all been driven abaft by the awful heat. We waved signals of comfort and hope to the awe-stricken passengers, and a few handkerchief were waved in return; but it was evident that they were overwhelmed with the calamity which had befallen them. All were wearing lifebelts, and hoping against hope that rescue might come, although the tragic fate which had befallen the launching of their own boats must have struck horror into their souls.

THE SHIPS DRIFT APART.

It was impossible to make communication. and the two vessels drifted apart, and we watched and waited with bated breath. The Carmania had earlier sent out mesages to all ships within call which were responded to by other vessels, most west bound. The first to arrive after the Carmania was the Seydlitz at 3-30, and later came the Grosser Kurfurst. At six o'clock the Kroonland hove in sight, followed at intervals by the Minneapolis, La Touraine, Rappahannock, Devonian, Czar and the Narragansett, the last four arriving early on Friday morning.

Later in the afternoon Captain Barr made another attempt to effect communication, messages having been received from Volturno that the position was getting desperate and asking for rafts. These were sent adrift from the Carmania, and at one time it looked as if one of these might be secured by the Volturno; but the golden moment passed, and all other attempts equally failed. One will never forget the look of dire despair that settled on the faces of the passengers huddled together in the after part of the ship as effort after effort to save them resulted in failure. No longer did we wave signals of attempted comfort, for we knew that only a miracle could, save them, and in the end a miracle really happened.

At 6-30 we saw that the flames were occasionally breaking through the great clouds of smoke, and the captain of the Volturno sent us a despairing message that the upper plates would soon give way. Shortly after, in desperation, he succeeded in lowering a boat, which he placed in charge of the second officer and four men. Their intention was to take a line to the Grosser Kurfurst, but the seas hurled them against the German liner, and though the men by good fortune were saved, the boat was dashed to pieces. All that could be done was to stand by and wait.

A LURID GLARE.

At 9-30 the sky was suddenly illuminated with a lurid glare, and we observed that the fire was blazing furiously. The woodwork became alight, and it was at this moment that Captain Inch sent his last wireless appeal, "For God's sake send us help or we perish." Simultaneously, two rockets were fired indicating that he had reached his last extremity.

Twenty minutes later an explosion occurred, and the doom of those on board was apparently sealed. While we were gazing at the awful spectacle, a cry was heard coming over the tempestuous waters, "Help, help." The searchlight of the Carmania, the only ship on the scene possessing one, showed a strong swimmer in his agony. A lusty cheer greeted him as he made his way towards the ship. It was a difficult task to get him aboard, and two of the crew, A J. Haighway and W. Garvey, bravely went to his assistance. There was much cheering when he was saved, after twenty minutes anxious suspense.

I never realised before how difficult it is to get anybody on board a vessel when heavy seas are running. The man was in a state of utter exhaustion, and was at once taken into the ship's hospital. He told Dr. Mackenzie that a dreadful state of things prevailed on the Volturno. The night we spent on the Carmania will never be forgotten. There was little sleep on board, except the sleep of exhaustion. Men and women paced the decks through the weary hours. Some obtained snatches of sleep in the drawing room, or in the lounge. Some prayed for the souls in peril, and all were racked with heart-breaking anxiety.

AN AFFECTING SERVICE.

Last Sunday morning when Captain Barr at divine service read the prayer for the use of sailors and persons at sea, how little we thought that the dangers of the ocean would be brought home to us in such a tragic manner. The words came back to us with tenfold emphasis: "Look down in mercy on us Thine unworthy servants, who are called to see Thy wonders on the deep and to perform the duties of our vocation in the great waters. Let Thine everlasting arm be underneath and round about us. Preserve us in all dangers, support us in all trials, conduct us speedily and safely on our voyage, and bring us in peace and comfort to our desired haven."

These words returned to our mind again and again, as a short distance away we saw the burning Volturno and her 520 passengers on the verge of destruction. What appalled us more than anything else, was our utter helplessness. Here were gathered together, thanks to the agency of the Marconigraph, the finest fleet of liners ever assembled in the middle of the ocean, all fitted with the regulation number of boats, but owing to the fierce wind and furious seas, they were absolutely powerless.

Soon after midnight the Grosser Kurfurst managed to lower a boat with a double He failed to qualify in the last open cham- crew, and after battling with the waves for two or three hours got within speaking distance of the Volturno. The boat, however, was forced to return, having had almost as trying an experience as the Carmania men had passed through earlier in the day. The Minneapolis also put out a boat in the charge of an officer and six men, and their experience was even more thrilling than that of the German crew. The boat got within hail, and the officer, shouted to the affrighted passengers to jump. They either did not hear, owing to the roar of the gale, or they were hypnotised by terror, for nobody responded to the suggestion.

The passengers were in a state of semi-collapse. I have talked with one of them, and no words can describe the horrors of that day and night. They had seen early in the day over 100 of their fellow-passengers killed or engulfed in the maddened sea, when the first attempt was made to escape. They knew that the fire was gaining ground inch by inch. They had seen the Carmania boat beaten back after its heroic efforts to reach them. They had witnessed the failure of all the subsequent efforts to effect communication with the Cunarder, and their hopes of salvation, which may have quickened for a moment as steamer after steamer came into view, had waned, until now they were in abject despair. Added to all this were their physical sufferings; tossed to and fro by the angry sea, it seemed at times that all must be swept overboard, but they held on like grim death.

NO FOOD FOR 24 HOURS.

Mothers were there with babies in arms, and they could only weep. Many did not partake of food for 24 hours. These people were passing through the terrors and agonies of inferno, which became, more real as night came on. The heat became terrific. Fortunately, owing to the direction of the wind, the smoke, which belched forth from the hold in blackening clouds, was drifting away from them, and they were, therefore, spared the excruciating pain of death by slow suffocation. Happily the flames did not seem to spread abaft the funnel, but when the detonators and rockets in the chart-room exploded, they thought their end had come. Terror drove them almost mad.

"It was hell," a man said to me afterwards, and his wonder was that he was alive to tell the tale. It does not need much imagination to realise what those women and children suffered. I cannot write what I know. I prefer to drop the veil.

Meanwhile a disaster threatened the boat's crew of the Minneapolis, who, in returning, were carried away by wind and current. At the critical moment, a terrific sea broke away their rudder, and they were all at the mercy of the waves. Fortunately their plight was seen from the Carmania by the aid of the searchlight, and Captain Barr at once proceeded to their assistance.

When the ship got alongside, the men were in an utterly exhausted condition, and it was with great difficulty that they were taken aboard. The officer was hauled up by a bowline, and just as he had been taken out, the boat was smashed to pieces against the sides of the ship. The men had been in their boat for five hours.

WHY CAPT. BARR STOOD ASIDE.

The time consumed by the Carmania in rescuing the boat's crew of the Minneapolis affected Captain Barr's plan of operations. He had had four boats ready to launch, the crews having stood by all night, but he had lost the favourable position he had occupied, and he was now the furthest from the Volturno. With that self-abnegation which always characterises the true sailor, Capt. Barr signalled to the other captains that as his ship was difficult to manœuvre if they could do the work he would stand aside. This will explain way the Carmania did not share in the final stage of the rescue operations.

At daybreak the wind moderated, and the miracle occurred to which I have already alluded. The tank steamer Narrangamsett arrived full of oil. Seventeen hours previously Captain Barr had sent out a general message inquiring whether a tank steamer was in the radius, and the captain of the Narragansett replied that he would arrive about 6 o'clock with the "milk"—the seaman's word for oil, and he did.

He at once pumped huge quantities round the burning vessel. He literally poured oil upon "troubled waters," and thus enabled small boats to approach will less danger.

It was a stirring spectacle to see the assembled vessels putting off their boats as soon as day broke and they found that the oil had calmed the angry waves. To everyone's astonishment and joy the people on board were still alive. They were let down by lines and rope ladders, and the captains on the steamers later reported to the Carmania the following numbers saved:—

Grosser Kufurst	105
Czar	102
Kroonland	90
Devonian	59
Seydlitz	46
La Touraine	46
Minneapolis	30
Narragansett	29
Rappahannock	19

COMMANDERS PRAISE CAPT. BARR.

Those saved by the Kroonland included the captain, chief engineer, and the two Marconi operators, who had not left their post during the long day and night. The captain was the last to leave, carrying the ship's papers with him. He lowered himself into the Kroonland boat at 8 o'clock, exactly 24 hours after he had sent out the signal, "Save our souls," and after passing through the most trying ordeal to which a human being can be subjected. The total number saved is 521.

So far as one can judge, about 125 were lost by the upsetting of the boats. I am informed that five of the crew were burnt to death. Others not accounted for may have jumped overboard and not have been picked up. The total death-roll is therefore about 136.

It is needless to say there was great rejoicing on the Carmania when news of the rescues became known, and the night of sorrow turned into a morning of gladness. Before the assembled ships were dismissed Captain Barr was warmly congratulated by the other commanders on the part he had played in this wonderful drama of the sea.

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PUBLIC SERVICES.

COMMISSION RETURNS TO INDIA.

LIST OF CO-OPTED MEMBERS AND WITNESSES.

Amongst other people of distinction yesterday's crowded Mail Boat brought to Bombay the eight members of the Public Services' Commission who had not previously returned to India and these comprised all the European members with the exception of Mr. Fisher, who will follow the Commission in a fortnight's time. Three of the Indian members, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Chaubal and Justice Abdur Rahim are already in India, and are expected to join the Commission to-day. The members landed at about eight o'clock and were once again met by the red uniformed *chaprassis* to whom they got used on the previous occasion upon which they visited India.

Leaving the Apollo Bunder, the members proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel with the exception of Sir Murray Hammick who went to the Byculla Club and the day was spent in Bombay quietly by the majority of the party who do well to seek what rest they can, for they have not only passed through an excessively, busy time at Home, but fully expect to be arduously occupied in India during their coming period of examination and deliberation.

The members left Bombay at eleven o'clock last night for Delhi, by the same comfortable special train in which they toured India when here on the first occasion and travelled by the Bombay-Baroda and Cenral India route, leaving from Colaba Station. The special is due to arrive at Delhi at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. Everybody belonging to the party was looking in splendid health despite the labours which they have endured, and, apart from the fact that they found the weather somewhat trying, yesterday, all looked as if they were quite prepared to take up their work again in earnest.

COMMISSION'S COMING WORK.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services in India will commence their enquiry at Delhi on Monday, November 3rd, in the Imperial Secretariat. At Delhi they will hear, so far as possible, the evidence of officials employed under the Government of India, and of witnesses from the United Provinces and the Punjab. They will leave Delhi in the second week of December and proceed to Calcutta, where they will sit to hear evidence from Bengal, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Assam from December 13th to January 29th, 1914, with an interval at Christmas. They will then go to Madras for the Madras evidence, and from there will go to Bombay, where witnesses from that Presidency, and from the Central Provinces and Berar will be heard. The dates for the Madras and Bombay sittings will be announced later.

The evidence relating to the Educational and Medical Services, including the Jails and Sanitary departments, and the Public Works and Railway Departments, will be heard in full Commission. That relating to the remaining services and departments will be taken in the first instance by sections of the Commission, sitting concurrently before being considered and adjudicated on by the Commission as a whole. In one section, which will be presided over by Lord Islington, and on which Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Madge, Mr. Sly and Mr. Fisher *will ordinarily serve*, witnesses will be heard from the Indian Finance, Mint and Assay, Military Finance, Forests, Veterinary, Agriculture, Customs, Pilot, Survey of India and Madras Survey Departments. In the other section, which will have the Earl of Ronaldshay as its Chairman, and on which Sir Murray *Hammick*, Sir Theodore Morison, Mr. Chaubal, Mr. Abdur Rahim and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, will ordinarily sit, evidence will be taken about the Police, Registration, Postal, Telegraph, Geological Survey, Mines, Factory and Boiler Inspection, Northern India Salt Revenue, Provincial Salt and Excise, and the Burma Land Records Departments. Witnesses will ordinarily be examined in public, but the Commission reserve discretion as last year, to hold private sittings whenever this course may appear desirable in the public interest.

As a general rule the enquiry, in the case of the foregoing services and departments, will be confined to the Imperial and Provincial branches, and where there is no such division, to the superior establishments.

The Royal Commission will follow their last year's procedure for co-opting Assistant Commissioners, except that for some of the Service co-opting has been considered unnecessary. In consultation with the Government of India the following nominations have already been made for the purpeses of the enquiry at Delhi.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The following is a list of the co-opted members chosen to sit on the Commission:—

Mr. J. G. Jennings, M.A., Principal Muir Central College, United Provinces, Imperial Education Department.

Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, United Provinces, provincial. Khan Bahadur Umaruddin, Punjab. Provincial Education Department.

The following represent the Medical Service:—Lieut.-Colonel W. Young, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, United Provinces. Imperial Medical Service Colonel C. J. Bamber, M.V.O., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. Imperial. Rai Bahadur Bihari Lal Pande, United Provinces. Provincial Rai Sahib Balkishen Kaul, Punjab. Provincial Subordinate Medical Lieut. Harvey, United Department (In Civil Employ). Provinces. Subordinate Department.

The Public Works is represented as follows:—Mr. W. P. Housden, Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, Imperial. Mr. A. S. Montgomery, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, Imperial. Mr. E. W. Clarke, United Provinces. Provincial Mr. J. W. B. Longhran, Punjab. Provincial.

For the Survey of India the co-opted member is Col. T. F. B. Renny-Tailyour, C.S.I., R.E.

In Agriculture. Mr. B. C. Burt, United Provinces, has been chosen.

The Police will be represented by Mr. Richardson, United Provinces. Imperial Mr. Wallace, Deputy Inspector General, Punjab. Imperial. Mr. Aga Ali Raza Khan Deputy Superintendent, Punjab. Provincial

The Postal member will be the Postmaster-General, Punjab and the Telegraph representative the Director of Telegraphs, Punjab Circle.

For the Northern India Salt Revenue Mr. G. F. Buckley, Deputy Commissioner of N. I. Salt Revenue Department will be member.

To represent the Geological Survey of India. Mr. G. H. Tipper, M.A., F.G.S., will be Assistant Superintendent. In the Forest Department the nominations are not yet complete.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Before leaving for England last season the Royal Commission invited members of the public and of the Services concerned, to submit memoranda of their views on the points contained in the terms of reference to th Commission. Th members of the Services were also told that they might, if they so wished, submit joint memoranda. The Royal Commission have received a large number of replies to this invitation, and have decided on the basis of these, to summon the following witnesses to appear at Delhi.

Date Witnesses.

Monday 3rd November.—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. The Comptroller and Auditor-General, and two representative witnesses of the Indian Finance Department. (Section A.).

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and four representative witnesses of the Postal Department. (Section B.).

Tuesday, 4th November. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. (M.F.) Colonel B. W. Marlow, C.I.E., Military Finance Department. Mr. H. F. Playne, Military Finance Department, and a representative of the Imperial Forest Service, United Provinces. (Section A.).

The Director of Telegraphs, United Provinces and two representative witnesses of the Telegraph Department, and the Director Geological Survey of India. (Section B.).

Wednesday, 5th November. The Inspector-General of Forests. The President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. A representative witness of the Imperial Forest Service, Punjab, and representative witnesses of the Provincial Forest Service in the United Provinces and the Punjab. (Section A.).

A representative witness of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. Mr. Jagan Nath, late Professor of Science, Khalsa College, Sambhar, and a representative witness of the Excise Department, United Provinces. (Section B.).

Monday, 10th November. Captain A. H. Gwyn, I.A., Survey of India Department. Mr. A. Ewing, Survey of India Department, and Mr. Syed Aulad Hossein, Survey of India Department. (Section A.).

The Director, Criminal Intelligence. The Inspector General of Police, Punjab and representative witnesses of the Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, Punjab. (Section B.).

Tuesday 11th November.—The Principal, Punjab Veterinary College. The Chief Superintendent, Veterinary Department, Punjab. The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and a representatives witness of the Provincial Agricultural Departments of the United Provinces and the Punjab. (Section A.)

Imperial and Provincial Police Officers, of the U. P. and the Chief Inspector of Mines. (Section B.)

BEFORE FULL COMMISSION.

The following will appear before the Full Commission:—

Thursday, 13th November.—The Secretary to the Railway Board. A representative witness of the Imperial Engineers North Western Railway. The Chief Engineers, North Western Railway. The Chief Engineer with the Railway Board.

A representative witness of the Provincial Engineers, Northern Western Railway.

Friday, 14th November.—The Managers of the North Western Railways and of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. A representative witness of the Imperial Engineers, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. A representative witness of the Provincial Engineers, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Monday, 17th November.—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department. A representative witness of the Imperial Engineers, P.W.D., United Provinces.

Mr. F. R. Bagley, Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway. A representative witness of the Provincial Engineers, P.W.D., United Provinces.

Tuesday, 18th November.—The Inspector-General of Irigation. A reresentative witness of the Imperial Engineers, P.W.D., Punjab. Rai Bahadur General Ram C.I.E., M.V.O. A representative witness of the Provincial Engineers, P.W.D., Punjab.

Wednesday, 19th November.—The Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

Representative witnesses of the Royal Engineer Officers, P.W.D; of the Temporary Engineers, P.W.D; of the Association of Indian College Engineers, and of the Engineering Association, Lahore.

Friday, 21st November.—The Director-General Indian Medical Service; and representative witnesses of the Indian Medical Service, United Provinces; of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, United Provinces and of the Civil Assistant Surgeons, United Provinces.

Saturday, 22nd November.—Representative witnesses of the Punjab Medical Union; of the Indian Medical Service, Punjab; of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Punjab; and of the Civil Assistant Surgeons, Punjab.

Monday, 24th November.—A representative witness of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Railways) Major R.M. Dalziel, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Punjab; and The Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

Tuesday, 25th November.—The Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department and Representative witnesses of the Indian Educational Service, United Provinces, and of the Provincial Educational Service, United Provinces, (Collegiate branch and Inspecting staff and headmasters.)

Thursday, 27th November.—The Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., the University, Allahabad. Miss H. G. Stuart, Chief Insectress, United Provincess.

The Director of Public Instruction, United Provincess; and a representative witness of the Indian Educational Service, Punjab.

Friday, 28th November.—The Hon. Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan, barrister-at-law, Aligarh. Representative witnesses of the Provincial Educational Service, Punjab (of the Collegiate Branch and of the inspecting staff and headmasters.)

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

Saturday, 29th November.—The Rev. C. F. Andrews, M.A., of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. The Princial, Chief's College, Ajmer.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mahammad Shah Din, Chief Court, Lahore.

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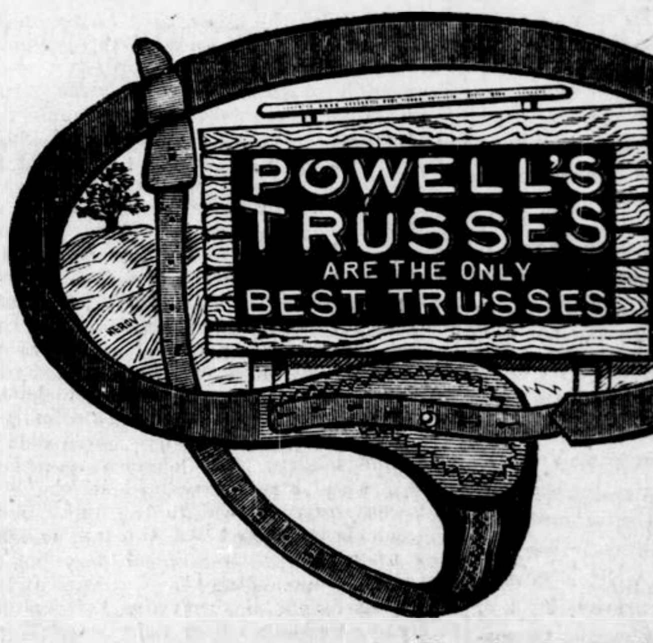

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

◆

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Opera Company, "A Runaway Girl," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

MONDAY, November 3.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Loce," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

TUESDAY, November 4.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Gipsy Love," Royal Opera House, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

GWALIOR RACES.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 31.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of forfeit for to-morrow's races:—

CHARGERS' HURDLE RACE.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.
Terra Firma, Silverbolt, Pewter.

DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Madrina 10-7, Monalien 10-5, Kilburnie 10-3, Signeari 8-6, Sit. Gilgen 8-6, Lady Spring 8-4, Lady Douglas 8-0, Vics Pride 7-0, Silver Memory 6-0.

BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Portland Lad, North Seignearie, Mollys, Lady Douglas, Silver Memory, Boranbil, Keerit.

THE RESIDENT'S CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Miller's Daughter, Intrigue, Hacklers Hope, Heretic, Mr. Pedler.

SECRETARY'S CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mirbani, Common, Maximum, D. S. O., Indian Star.

NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.
(1st Division)—Bravo, Good Evening, Financier, Creditor, Maflesh, Tezab, Hachel, Pendil, Rummy, Mushtes.

NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.
(2nd Division)—Sirsatu, Marmalade, Flying Bird, Luckyman, Jewan, Tadigar, Mysore, Bezarbeg, Norwood, Verney, Red Fish, Kaderbeg.

ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner 10-1, Lecror 9-13, Baldwin 9-2, Asfundier 9-0, Bravo 8-10, Soonisam 8-10, Mysore 8-4, Tofic Pasha 8-1, Financier 7-12, Mathat Baig 7-12, Youngi Dunya 7-10, Nizamal Mulooz 7-8, Iron Chest 7-7, Rustom Hind 7-6, Murwareer 7-0, Salisbury 6-8, Red Fish 6-0, Arabiyah 6-0.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

◆

The following is an additional list of passengers per steamer Maloja sailing to-day:—Tait, Miss; Mylne, Miss; Husbands, Mrs. 2 children and 2 infants; Husbands, Mr. R. Ralph, Major A. C.; Curry, Mr. J. E. P.; Robinson, Lt.-Col. G. W.; Jones, Mrs. and child; Dobbs, Mr.; Hilliard, Mr.; Gubbay I.C.S., Mr. M. M. S.; Goodwin, Mr.; Carlton Mr. Philip; Paton, Mr.; Masik, Mr. S. M. Norman, Mr. F. and Mrs.; Angus, Miss; Swan Mr.; Watt, Mr. E.; Webb, Miss A.; Wakefield Mrs. W. M.; Curry, Mrs. and 2 children; Jones Mr.; Burgess, Mr.; Carthy, Mr.; Robinson Capt. C. W.; Goodall, Mr. C. A. and Mrs.; Manawar, Mr. S. A.; Pemberton, Miss H. C.; Paton, Mrs. and child; Troup, Mr. W.; Cadell C.I.E., Mr. P. R.

FIREMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

◆

DISPUTE OVER A BEDSTEAD.

Muntaj Gowhar, a fireman employed on the G. I. P. Railway, on returning home to his residence at Kamatipura on Thursday night when about to retire to bed saw a man named Abia lying asleep on his cot. He aroused Abia as he was tired out with his day's work and wished to go to sleep. Abia got up in a temper and abused Mumtaj for disturbing his sleep. From the altercation they came to blows. Abia ran out and rushed in with a stick with which he brutally assaulted Muntaj who finally succeeded in snatching the stick from Abia and applied it on his back. Abia, being no match for the robust fireman, called in the assistance of one Balia stopping next door. Balia held Muntaj while Abia assaulted him on his head with the stick till he threw him senseless to the ground. The tumult of the fray brought the police on the spot when Muntaj was found to be dead. His body was removed to the morgue.

MOTOR SMASH AT WALKESHWAR

◆

CAR DASHES AGAINST POST DOWN INCLINE.

On Thursday evening a motor car belonging to Mr. Jaffer residing at Foras Road, was coming down the incline at Walkeshwar when the brakes, which were carefully being applied by the coachman, failed and resulted in the vehicle colliding with an electric wire standard at the bottom of the slope.

The motor car was smashed entirely, but the inmates, two ladies and a child, suffered no injuries. The coachman however was slightly injured.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN

◆

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers the band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfigiani Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 (S. T.).

March—Quick Step	Malfiggiani.
Overture—La Rein d'un Jour	Adams.
Valse—Venus on Earth	Lincke.
Indian Song—Jasmin Flowers	E. Jennings.
Selection—Carmen	Bizel.
Valse—Dollar Princes	Fall.
Selection—Belle of New York	Kerker.
Humoreske—Humoreske	Dvorack.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

FOREIGN.

Major Sarel, 11th Lancers, is appointed Inspecting Officer Kathiawar States Imperial Service Troops.

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker is appointed a substantive Resident, 1st Class from 17th May last.

Major Hugo, I. M. S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, 2nd Class Bughalkhans, vice Major Fagrer on leave.

Lieut. W. M. Marshall is appointed Special Service Assistant in Gilgit.

Lieut.-Col. Manners-Smith is posted as Resident at Nepaul, vice Col. Showers, proceeding on leave.

NATIONAL ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE

◆

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN HYDERABAD.

LATTER TO BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary, Anti-Vaccination League, London, has sent the following memorial to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Council of the National Anti-Vaccination League to thank your lordship for the letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government. In reply to mine to your lordship, setting out certain reasons why the Government should not introduce compulsory vaccination into the town of Hyderabad, Sind.

The Council desire me to point out that although it is correct that the Municipal Council at Hyderabad passed a resolution recommending that Government be moved to extend the provisions of the Bombay Vaccination Act I, of 1892 to the Municipal district of Hyderabad, this resolution was supported by merely a bare majority of the Municipal Council, and some of the members who voted for it afterwards declared that they did so in ignorance of the arguments against it. When the strength of the feeling against compulsion was realised, more than one of the members who had supported the resolution expressed regret at having done so. My Council think that in a matter so important as this, the resolution recommending the step should have been passed by a clear majority of the people's representatives.

It is stated in the Secretary's reply that attention had been drawn to the necessity of adopting compulsory measures in regard to vaccination by the recent recurrence in Hyderabad and the outlying villages of serious outbreaks of small-pox. The idea underlying this statement is based on the unfounded belief that vaccination protects from small-pox. The experience of other parts of India in which Vaccination has been compulsory for many years shows that this belief has no foundation. It is quite true that small-pox is worse in Hyderabad town than in Hyderabad district, but this is quite a usual feature of the incidence of small-pox, viz., it falls usually with much greater severity on insanitary and over-crowded urban areas than upon the less insanitary and much less over-crowded rural areas. Moreover, the rural areas are nearly always less completely vaccinated than the urban. With regard to Hyderabad town and Hyderabad district, I note from the last Triennial Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency, (p. 19), issued in 1911, that, during the previous 5 years, the average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated was 21.69 in Hyderabad, and 18.18 in the rural circles of the Hyderabad Collectorate. This seems to indicate, when the figures in the letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Government are compared with these vaccination figures, that less vaccination means less small-pox.

OFFICIAL FIGURES UNRELIABLE.

The report giving the Vaccination figures also gives the small-pox figures for the same 5 years, and these show that, notwithstanding the greater number of vaccinations in the municipal area, the average annual number of deaths from small-pox was 1.76 per 1,000 in Hyderabad, and only 05 per 1,000 in the rural circles. Your Secretary further states that "the latest annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay shows that the incidence of small-pox in the towns in Sind where compulsory vaccination is in force is only 2 per cent. whereas in those towns, including Hyderabad, where vaccination is voluntary, the incidence is as high as 13 per cent." The latest Bombay Sanitary Report in my possession is that for 1911, and I see nothing in it justifying this statement. If it refers to one year only, I would point out that a comparison based on so brief a period cannot be regarded as reliable. On the other hand, I quite agree that in the towns in the Sind Registration District in which vaccination is not compulsory, there is a greater incidence of small-pox than in the towns in which the operation is compulsory, but I see nothing to establish the truth of your inference that this is a case of cause and effect. For a justification of my position, I would refer your lordship to the very interesting diagrams which appear in the Triennial Vaccination Reports. These diagrams prove conclusively that there is absolutely no relationship between much vaccination and little small-pox. With regard to the excess of mortality among unvaccinated persons, this is to be expected when so large a proportion of the inhabitants are unvaccinated.

FATAL CASES.

The number of cases among the vaccinated must necessarily be small, and as the fatal cases are usually amongst the lowest classes of the population, or amongst the very young, the delicate, and those suffering from other diseases, it is only to be expected that they would be unvaccinated. It should also be remembered that it must be very difficult to get accurate figures for a town like Hyderabad. It is a matter of difficulty in England to get absolutely accurate figures in small-pox cases; what must it be in thickly-populated towns where so much must depend on the natives who collect the information on which the statistics are based? And even if Hyderabad town is a focus of small-pox, Government will not improve matters by introducing compulsory vaccination. Over-crowding, lack of sanitation, and poor bodily condition are the chief causes of small-pox, and until these are altered small-pox will always be present. By forcing vaccination on the people they are given a cause of offence, and at the same time those who might be able to remedy the present state of affairs are blinded as to the true preventives of disease. England had the worst outbreak of small-pox ever known in modern history in the years 1871-72, when the country was better vaccinated than at any other time. This awakened the people to the knowledge that the sanitary condition must be improved, and in 1875 the greatest of all the Public Health Acts was passed, since which date we have never had a really serious small-pox epidemic.

NO NEED OF COMPULSION.

If public opinion in Hyderabad is in favour of vaccination, there is surely no need of compulsion. The fact that the voluntary system has failed proves that there is no eagerness to accept the operation. If the majority of the people approved of it, the percentage of those undergoing it would be far higher. Until more than half the births are vaccinated, Government has no reason to think that the public generally are in favour of the operation. Moreover, if it be true that the opposition is confined to a particular community, then there can be no need of compulsion, as all except that community will have voluntarily accepted the offer, and it will be quite unnecessary to force it on them while the policy of the Government of India in regard to respecting the religious objections of the natives will prevent that community being forced to undergo an operation for which they have such a profound dislike.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS-

◆

THE EXCELSIOR.

After the success of "East Lynne," the Excelsior promises this week quite a different sort of film, less moving, perhaps, but no less a masterpiece. The scene of "Love in Old Brabant" is laid in old Holland, and few fine settings could be found for a love story told on the screen, with the picturesque dresses, the pretty scenery, the homely interiors taking us back to Rembrandt and the old Dutch Masters, the placid farms, and the gentle life of the country side. The story tells of two love affairs, the father's and the son's and shows how in spite of all the roughnesses in its course true love finds a way to its fulfilment. This is a film which is far removed from the sensational, and it should be all the more welcome on that account. In contrast to its quiet beauty, there is another episode in its mirthful career on Wiffles, the wonderful actor, so that there can be no fear of a moment's dulness in the new programme. These are the two leading features in the show, and in addition there are of course the usual features including a new budget of picture-news by Pathe's Gazette.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

◆

A detective drama is the centre of attraction in this evening's new programme. "Dublin Dan," the Irish detective, is the hero of this arresting story, whose adventures during his chase after an escaped criminal are sure to provide plenty of amusement as well as excitement. Though the story is full of sensational incidents, there is not the least stretching after exaggerated effect, and the interest is sustained to the very end. This big drama ought to prove a success.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

◆

GOWALIA TANK RECREATION GROUND.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday at the Municipal Office, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that with reference to the Corporation's resolution calling for definite proposals, regarding the adjustment of properties with the Improvement Trust in connection with the laying out of the reclaimed area of the Gowalia Tank, the Municipal land measuring 339 square yards should be exchanged with the Trust land measuring 923.5 square yards. As the whole of plot No. 19 and most of No. 20 would be a desirable addition to the Gowalia Tank land in order to round it off and to bring it up to the road, Mr. Dumasia, to whom these plots had already been leased by the Improvement Trust, was asked not to proceed with his building and the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, was requested to give the land to the Municipality free of cost in consideration of the fact that the Corporation were leaving the area to the public. The Chairman had since agreed to do so on condition that the land in those plots should revert to the Trust, if the tank land ceased to be used as an open space and Mr. Dumasia had also kindly agreed to forego his right over the land, although he had had plans prepared for his building and foundations dug. It was, however, right that Mr. Dumasia should be refunded his out-of-pocket expenses. Fresh foundations had therefore been dug by the Municipality for his building and it was proposed that a sum of Rs. 586 should be paid to Mr. Dumasia by the Municipality. The Trust had also agreed to hand over a triangular plot measuring 51.5 square yards for being added to the recreation ground, but had at the same time asked that the Corporation should undertake to widen the Tejpal road. There was no objection to the request of the Trust being complied with, and the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

HINDU TEMPLE FOR UMARKHADY.

Consideration was given to a petition from Mr. Anandrao Narayan Surve and others stanting on behalf of the Hindu rate-payers and residents of Umarkhady that there was not a single Hindu temple in the locality and a building site, admeasuring 60 to 100 square yards might be given to them for the purpose of erecting a public Hindu temple.

The petition was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURER ROBBED.

◆

Munshi Ahmed Khan, an aerated water manufacturer in Bapu Khote Street has informed the police that on Thursday night some one entered his place and removed cash and clothing of the value of Rs. 924 from his trunk.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

◆

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Dr. Maomid, M.A., D.D., will deliver a public address at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Some present day tendencies in Literature and in Life." Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., has kindly consented to preside.

To-morrow, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the usual class, when he will expound "Robert Browny's Pauline."

T. H. OF COOCH BEHAR

◆

NEW MAHARAJA'S RETURN TO INDIA.

COMING INSTALLATION ON GADI.

Yesterday's mail boat brought to Bombay T. H. the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar whose romantic marriage in London in August last was a topic of discussion in the Society papers at Home. Their Highnesses have naturally enjoyed their European trip and when they came out they were attended by Mr. P. C. Sen, his Secretary, Mrs. Sen and a suite. On the mail boat the party occupied no less than six cabins, and the Maharaja contributed generously to the games funds, although, as the family of Cooch Behar is still in mourning for the late ruler, Their Highnesses, of course, took no part in the games and other amusements which help to wile away the tedium of a voyage, although in the ordinary course of events the sporting tendencies which have been a feature of the Cooch Behar family would have instilled in him a desire to mix with the other passengers in helping to make the voyage a social success.

PRIVATE LANDING.

Their Highnesses landed privately at the Apollo Bunder in a Royal Indian Marine launch which had been placed at their disposal by the Government of India, and were about to have proceeded to Calcutta by a train which leaves Bombay at six o'clock in the morning, but the railway authorities were unable to arrange for the Cooch Behar special carriages being coupled to that train, so it was found necessary to postpone the departure until last night's East Indian Railway mail for Calcutta left. In the meantime the party went to the Hotel Majestic where practically the whole of the first floor was engaged for the accommodation of the Maharaja and his suite.

Thus, by accident, many of the people of Bombay were enabled to gain a glimpse of the handsome couple yesterday. His Highness has become considerably thinner in the face than the photographs taken in England on the occasion of his wedding would show him to be and yesterday he was dressed in a dark blue suit. The Maharani, who is more beautiful than her photographs ever succeed in making her, wore a *sari* of a salmon pink shade, but the rest of her dress scheme was carried out in the European style.

GUARD OF COOCH BEHAR TROOPS.

Everything in connection with the Cooch Behar party was in a state and confusion of hurry at the Hotel Majestic yesterday, and the first floor was suggestive of an Eastern Court, for not only was a guard of Cooch Behar Indian Infantry stationed in various parts of the hotel, but servants of His Highness and suite, in gorgeous uniforms with gold lace monograms on their chests were everywhere to be seen. On the other hand, the quiet toned and well cut English clothes of the Maharaja and his suite contrasted strongly with the Oriental richness of uniform of the servants. One particularly interesting figure to look at was a Gurkha soldier who was dressed in a red-coated uniform resembling that worn by English troops at home. This sturdy little man was armed literally to the teeth, for, in addition to a gigantic *kukri* suspended on his right, a bayonet depended from the left side of his belt. All the troops wore a crape band on their arms as a sign of State mourning for the late Maharaja.

LATE RULER'S SACRED ASHES.

The Maharaja's brother, the late ruler of Cooch Behar, it will be remembered, died on Sept. 1, last, strange to say in the same month as his father, and his remains were cremated at the Golder's Green Crematorium in the north of London. The present Maharaja has brought with him the sacred ashes of his brother in a silver-casket, and, amongst the fifteen members of His Highness's suite now in Bombay, there has come a member of the Bramo-Samaj, the Revd. P. Sen, who will carry the ashes to Calcutta *en route* for Cooch Behar, where a complete funeral ceremony to be held on November 6 such as it was not possible to obtain in London, will bring the period of State Mourning to a close. Subsequent to these rites, the Maharaja will be formally installed on the *gadi* by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on November 17 next.

VISIT TO BARODA PRINCE.

During the morning the Maharaja and his wife, accompanied by some of their suite, went into the city of Bombay in a taxi, and drove to the bungalow of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to pay a visit to the Maharani's brother, Prince Jeysingh of Baroda. The party brought Prince Jeysingh back to their hotel where he was present at lunch as the guest of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. At lunch the Maharani was wearing a different *sari*, a beautiful creation of dark lace-like material with a border of gold cloth, which more than ever accentuated her beauty. During the afternoon several merchants waited on Her Highness who appeared to have decided to make some purchases of silk materials, and other articles dear to the feminine heart.

During his visit to England, which only lasted about four months, the Maharaja visited Cromer, Bexhill and Maidenhead, but was most of the time in London. He did not travel to any great extent, knowing Europe, as he does, and with the exception of the places mentioned, he made no other tours either in or out of the United Kingdom. The party, which includes Prince Victor of Cooch Behar who came to Bombay to meet his brother, will break their journey at Calcutta, before proceeding to Cooch Behar.

A. E. S'S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

◆

The 9th monthly meeting of the Union will be held in the premises of the Aryan Education Society's High School, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Members are cordially invited to attend.

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Domestic Occurrences.

◆

DEATHS.

GLADWIN—At Lucknow, on the 24th October 1913, Mary Elizabeth Gladwin, aged 77 years 2 months and 7 days. Relict of the late Charles Gladwin. Requiescat in Pace.—Inserted by her daughters Alice Roberts and Minnie Beatty. (English papers please copy.)

COCKELL.—On 25th October 1913, William Forbes Cockell, late Dy. Director-General of the Post Office of India. Very deeply regretted.

EVES—At Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 25th October 1913, from internal hœmorrhage, Arthur Francis Eves, B.A., M.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., Resident Engineer, E.I.R., aged 37.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
November 1, 1913.

THE TASK BEFORE CHINA.

◆

Sir John Jordan's remark in the course of his speech at the banquet in London on Wednesday that there was little prospect of a strong, united China until the provinces recognised their obligation to the Central Government is a clear indication that the success of the Government troops over the rebels has fallen far short of establishing a stable government in that country. The task before Yuan-Shi-Kai, whom Sir John extolled, is indeed stupendous. Most of the provinces, particularly the Yangtse Valley, are still in an excited condition, while some are seething with anarchy. Another factor in the situation is the personal unpopularity of Yuan, which makes the prospect of a peaceful and prosperous regime discouraging. Again, the element of danger has not yet been completely eliminated from China's relations with Japan, Russia, Mongolia and Tibet. The Nanking outrages have not yet been forgotten, and, in spite of the cordial assurances of the Japanese Government to the Chinese Republic on Yuan's election, there is strong evidence that the feeling of the two peoples has by no means become too friendly, the Japanese development of Korea and Southern Manchuria being a constant source of offence to the orthodox, patriotic Chinese. A writer in a London paper the other day said that wherever the Japanese are firmly established in China, he found order, constant progress, and endless betterments, while, where the Chinese system begins, even with European assistance, as in the case of the railways, there is still the same air of slackness as in the Philippines under the Spaniards, making one wonder how long such a regime can last in the immediate proximity of an aggressive and progressive race. Leaving aside for the present the questions of Manchuria and Sinkiang (Turkestan), China's troubles with Mongolia and Tibet have assumed an acute form. Both these latter countries are at present engaged in an attempt to sever the Chinese connection, and intermittent fighting is unlikely to cease in spite of Russian efforts to discover a *modus vivendi*, or an excuse for expansion. The present situation is subjecting China not only to an increasingly heavy loss in men and money, but to an increasing bitterness of animosity, thus exhausting her own slender resources at a time when every man and every dollar are needed for the purposes of reorganisation of her eighteen provinces. Will Yuan's statesmanship lead him to adopt a pacific policy and say frankly to Mongolia and Tibet that China is willing to recognise their independence under any form of government they may prefer, and is he further prepared to enter into offensive and defensive alliance with each of them on equal terms? This policy, if faithfully adhered to, would turn present enemies into warm friends, helping to provide buffer states between China and her great neighbours. It seems to us that the only argument,—if argument it may be called,—against the adoption of such a policy is the old, old one of "face." It may be derogatory to China's dignity to give up sovereignty over these States, but we presume Yuan is naturally astute enough to see that China is risking her future existence as a great country by still attempting to keep a formal hold on this shadow for a little longer. These are some of the broad political problems which the new President will have to face. He has an anxious time before him, but if, as we hope, Parliamentary government works well, he may be able to overcome the antagonistic forces around him. During the last year and a half the Imperial revenue has not been collected, and the Pekin Government has been forced to live on foreign loans. China's indebtedness is already very great, but as the Republic gains in prestige and power she will doubtless be enabled to raise the necessary revenue for her needs. The chief difficulty, of course, is to raise Imperial revenue without breaking down the provincial autonomy, which has helped to preserve the unity of the Empire, and without exciting too much discontent in the South. Some tightening of control of the Central Government there will have to be, for the country is now swarming with disbanded soldiery, and will need a vigorous police administration.

In the past Yuan-Shi-Kai has proved himself a master of political compromise, and his admitted wonderful adaptability to varying circumstances will, it is to be hoped, sustain him in his new position. The "Manchester Guardian" the other day called him a "political trimmer," but he may more truly be described as the creature and victim of his environment. But, on the whole, the correctness of that paper's estimate of Yuan is borne out by the many parts he has played in the modern history of his country.

He has been everything in turn, (says the writer). By nature a Conservative and a centraliser; probably the act in his life which obeyed his instinct most closely was his betrayal of the young Emperor, Kuang-Hsu, whose reforming zeal offended the Empress Dowager. He is the type of man who hates idealogues, sets out to destroy them, and having done so ends by appropriating whatever there is of practical usefulness in their views. We presently find him, after betraying the Emperor to the Dowager Empress, turning his back on the excesses of the reactionary party and acquiring a reputation for moderation and strength of character as Governor of Shantung during the Boxer outbreak. No man was ever better than he at taking advantage of the turns of fortune. He was a friend of the Empress Dowager when she could serve him, he was the "strong" man in office when there was a reputation with Europe to be got, he was beseeched to come back from his retirement and save the State by the brother of the Emperor whom he had betrayed, and, more remarkable still, when the Republic was proclaimed this old friend of the Manchus managed to place himself at the head of the new political forces.

Such is the "strong man" of China,—a towering figure, quick to take advantage of opportunities, equally quick to override difficulties that would daunt a less forceful man, courageous in the extreme, ever watchful in his country's cause, set in the maelstrom of Far Eastern politics and called upon to carry out, perhaps, the greatest task in modern Asiatic history.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

◆

The members of the Public Services Commission arrived in Bombay yesterday and will commence their sittings at Delhi on Monday. The list of co-opted members, and of witnesses who have been invited to give evidence is, with a solitary exception in the person of the Rev. C. F. Andrews, of Delhi, purely official. This is gravely disappointing, for we maintain that it would be of immense advantage to the Commission if a greater number of non-officials, many of whom are probably as competent to speak on the broad issues of the subjects for enquiry, could be invited to give the Commission the benefit of their less restricted views. It is true that several members of the public as well as public bodies were called upon for their opinions in the previous enquiry into the Civil Service, but in the case of the twenty-eight departments now under examination this procedure appears to have been ignored. For this reason it is feared that the forthcoming enquiry may be widely regarded as of a merely technical nature, in which only the officers of the departments concerned are competent to express an opinion. If this be accepted as the real reason, we are afraid that the scope and objects of the present enquiry have been misunderstood. Official witnesses move in a narrow groove, and though several of them may give strong expression to the disabilities under which their respective departments labour, it may safely be assumed that, for reasons into which it is unnecessary to go into at present, they will be hampered in formulating proposals for meeting the situation. We take it that the task before the Commission is not to set right merely defects of a technical nature in the constitution and work of the departments concerned, but to find a practical solution to broad questions of policy with due regard to the aspiration and demands of educated Indians for a fair share in the administration of their country. What the public expect is that the Commission will look into root principles such as the bifurcation of the departments into Imperial and Provincial and similar anomalies and injustices. If the object of the Commission be simply to obtain the views of the existing officers of the various departments, it might as well have stayed at Home and saved India the expense of its return and itself an obvious inconvenience.

MOSLEM LEAGUE DISSENSIONS.

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The somewhat undignified dispute which has arisen between the London branch of the Moslem League and the Central League, at a time when Moslem unity is all important, is gravely to be deplored. Mr. Wazir Hasan's letter to the Rt. Hon. Amir Ali is one that we think should never have been published, either in the interests of Mr. Wazir Hasan, Mr. Amir Ali or the Moslem League. We confess also that it seems to us to be couched in unnecessarily offensive terms. At the same time there was matter for complaint in the refusal of Mr. Amir Ali to join in giving a political dinner to the Aga Khan and Mr. Mahomed Ali. The Moslem League exists for political purposes, and, if Mr. Amir Ali thinks that, as a member of the Judicial Committee, he ought not to be connected with politics, he ought to have severed his connection with the League long ago. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Amir Ali belongs to the old school of Mahomedan political thought, while Mr. Mahomed Ali is one of the leaders of a very vigorous new school, with which the sympathies of the Aga Khan are undisguised. Mr. Amir Ali has been long out of India, and has been accustomed as an Indian Mahomedan to an atmosphere in which the official world and the Mahomedan world have trotted along together like nurse and child. The young Mahomedan party have definitely cut themselves adrift from the old policy of leading strings. They recognise that it does not make for progress either of the Mahomedans or of India as a whole, and that an attitude of healthy independence, which is not inconsistent with perfect loyalty to and cooperation with the Government, is more conducive to a vigorous self-respecting community. It is not unnatural that Conservative Mahomedans like Mr. Amir Ali should feel a little bewildered by all this and take alarm, and we are not inclined to say that Mr. Amir Ali's resignation from the Presidentship of the London branch is a bad thing. But is is a bad thing of him to have published a correspondence in which no one is exhibited in a very pleasant light, and that Mahomedan leaders should not be able to settle these affairs without washing their dirty linen in public.

DAY BY DAY.

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Distinguished Arrivals.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamer s.s. Arabia, Capt. W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which arrived yesterday morning, contained a record number of passengers for India as regards this passenger season many of which were distinguished persons and notabilities. The passenger list roughly numbered 300 persons and it is little wonder that from more than one source there were voiced good-natured grumblings of overcrowding on the part of the passengers. In addition to bringing the members of the Royal Commission on Public Services to India and also the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar, the passenger list included Sir Alfred Hopkinson, who has come to Bombay for a period of six months to advise the University of Bombay in an educational capacity. Sir Alfred, who, say some of his fellow passengers, has a most interesting personality, will at present be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University. Another distinguished arrival was Sir C. R. Cleveland, the Director of Criminal Intelligence in India, who proceeds to Simla to take up his position as the head of Indian Criminal Investigation.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes's Return.

Deputations composed of representatives of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, and some members of the Bombay Police were at the Ballard Pier early yesterday morning to greet Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Police Commissioner of Bombay, on the occasion of his return to Bombay from leave Home. Mr. Edwardes was presented with an address and was garlanded by his admirers who welcomed him back to resume his work in the City.

The Cherniavskys.

The three Cherniavsky brothers, Jan, Leo and Mischel, whose last visit to Bombay last year was such an unqualified success, also arrived by the Arabia and it is already well known that they are about to give another series of concerts in the City at a later date. The hotels in Bombay have been inundated with new arrivals and the Taj Mahal is quite full, while over fifty people arrived at the Majestic alone. The railway mail trains have been crowded all day and most of the trains are being run in two sections in order to cope with the traffic. It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of persons leaving the Victoria Terminus, as the delay in getting baggage from boat to station deters would-be passengers from booking their seats until certain of claiming their belongings. Many persons who would otherwise leave Bombay direct are compelled through the baggage problem to stay at least one day in the town, and usually patronise the Bombay shop-keepers while gharries and taxis look to the week-ends to bring in a harvest which will compensate them for a quiet week.

Mexico and Spreadeagleism.

What is a Mexican election like? A Calcutta paper facetiously likens it to a Calcutta Municipal election with the addition of firearms! There is no certainty when the next Mexican election will take place, the last one being apparently invalid for the want of the attendance of voters. While President Wilson is projecting the "elimination" of Huerta from Mexican politics, that gentleman is increasing the army. The American President will not countenance an administration which he regards as unconstitutional and morally indefensible, while the Mexican President is considered by the Mexicans the one man who can restore order. That is also the opinion of the American ex-Minister at Mexico.

I. C. S. Examination.

For the second year in succession an Indian has taken the foremost place in the final examination of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Last year it was Mr. H. K. Kirpalani of Merton College, Oxford, who was 76th in the open competition, stood first with 1,742 marks in the final, and obtained the thirteenth place on the combined results. This year Mr. Ram Chandra, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was 67th in the open competition, is first in the final with 1,744 marks, and comes out tenth in ultimate order of seniority. He was 125 marks ahead in the final of Mr. W. B. Brett, who was first last year and occupies the same position on the combined results. Mr. B. Rama Rau was 26th in the open competition, twelfth in the final, and finishes ninth. Mr. B. K. Basu, who was 25th last year, stands 20th in the final, and thirteenth on the combined results; and Mr. Y. A. Godbole's record is 70th, 4th, and 21st. Mr. S. N. Roy, who was 35th in 1912, is now 20th in order of seniority, Mr. S. S. Nehru, who was 77th, is 40th, and Mr. K. C. Sen, who was 79th, is 44th.

Allotment of Posts.

In all 47 appointments are given this year. Fourteen are allotted to the Upper Provinces (among whom Mr. Rama Chandra is third, and Mr. Nehru 14th), eleven to Bengal and Assam (among whom Mr. Basu is second and Mr. Roy fourth), five to Behar and Orissa, (Mr. Godbole being fourth), seven to Madras (Mr. Rama Rau being third), six to Bombay (Mr. Sen being sixth), and four to Burma.

A Distinguished Preacher.

To-morrow evening at the Baptist Church, Colaba, the service will be conducted by the Rev. Henry Clay Mabie, D.D., LL.D., Boston, U. S. A., the Faculties' Union Lecturer on Missions, who arrived by yesterday's mail, and is passing through Bombay en route to the Judson Centenary Meetings in Burma. Dr. Mabie is one of the best known speakers in America, both as a preacher and lecturer. He has toured practically the whole of America, and has just completed a series of lectures in the leading European Capitals, where he has attracted large and enthusiastic gatherings. He was for 18 years the Corresponding Secretary of the second oldest Foreign Missionary Society in America, that of the Baptists in Boston, Mass.

Themes of his Lectures.

The themes treated during his recent lecturing tour have embraced the following:—"The Divine Philosophy of Missions," "the Spell of World Missions," "the Spiritual Hunger of the East," "The Occident's Message to the Orient," "The World under a Redeeming Aegis," "The Finality of the Christian Religion," "Transfigured Life Callings," etc. Many of these have been expanded into volumes and been published. The "Boston Watchman" says of Dr. Mabie in a recent number: "If it takes great themes to call out great messages, illustration is found in this case. The Lecturer speaks out of a soul rich in experience and stored with truth. He is at home with the masters in philosophy and morals. He has thought his way deeply into the spiritual order." The Service at the Baptist Church commences at 6-30 p.m., and many will be glad of the opportunity afforded them of hearing so well-known and distinguished a visitor.

Morals for Other People.

Commenting on the letter the Bishop of Calcutta has written to "The Times" to deprecate the projected visit of Miss Maud Allan to India, and his hint that theatre-going has a bad effect on Calcutta students, the "Evening Standard" remarks that it presumes Dr. Lefroy means by the theatre the many varieties of drama. He does not even discriminate between Shakespeare and musical comedy; whether of set purpose or for lack of space cannot be said. As the letter stands, it contains a sad reflection on the claims of European drama to universal beneficence. "Reynolds' Newspaper" observes that the logical conclusion of his argument is that all theatres should be closed in India. "Morals for other People" are all very well, but it feels that the preaching of such principles by Europeans in India would have more effect if the preachers practised their precepts at home.

Beggars in India.

The Hon. Mr. Sukhbir Singh, of the United Provinces Council, has calculated that the cost of maintaining India's beggars, the number of whom is legion, works out at an average of Rs. 3 a month, totalling 18 crores a year. The census of 1901 gives the number of beggars, religious and other, in the country as 52 lakhs. As they do not produce but only consume, Mr. Sukhbir Singh calculates that they cost the country no less than 42 crores a year, on the computation that, if they could earn even Rs. 4 a month each, they would make the country richer by 24 crores. But perhaps it has not struck the Hon. Member that there is not enough work to go round for 52 lakhs of presumably unskilled workers,—or, shall we say, idlers?

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, one attack and one death each from plague as well as cholera were reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 93 from all causes. The total mortality during the corresponding period of last year was 82 and during that of the year before 80. There were no fresh cases of small-pox reported on Thursday. The single plague attack occurred at Worli. Only two out of a total of 1,366 rats captured by the Municipal rat-catchers on Thursday, were found to be plague-infected.

LAND CAMPAIGN AND DEER FOREST.

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NO OBJECTION TO SELL 400,000 ACRES.

(Reuter Telegram).

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In an interview published in the "Daily Mail," the Duke of Sutherland says that he does not object to selling 400,000 acres to the Government at £2 an acre. He only wants a certain acreage round his homes.

LONDON LETTER.

A WEEK OF DISASTERS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE UNIONISTS.

ULSTER IN THE BACK-GROUND.

CARSON AGITATION RUN DOWN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

This has been a week of almost unparalleled tragedy. It began with the news of the burning of the Volturno in Mid-Atlantic. The public was just beginning, on Tuesday, to realise the extent and terror of this calamity when news began to come of the colliery disaster in South Wales. On the following day there occurred in Liverpool a railway collision which at any other time would have been regarded as a major accident. It has passed with comparatively little notice by reason of the appalling character of the mine disaster, which is almost or quite the worst in the history of this country. All these things have made a sufficiently dismal background for the royal wedding which in ordinary circumstances would have been the event of the week. And at the moment of writing the contents bills of the afternoon papers are announcing the smash up of the latest Zeppelin airship, with a loss of 30 lives. Thus the week has had its tragedies alike on earth and sea, in the air, and in the depths.

THE MINE DISASTER.

The saving of the 520 people from the Volturno is the first great success in life-saving at sea since the introduction of wireless telegraphy. But while, with the advance of scientific invention the sea is losing some of its worst terrors, there is no such mitigation to the dangers of the mines. There were more than 900 men in the Universal Colliery when the explosion occurred on Tuesday morning. Of these 500 escaped and were brought up without mishap. From the first, however, the rescue operations in the adjoining pit were almost fruitless. A few only of the men were rescued, and a few dead bodies were recovered. But up to the time of writing the mass of the entombed men, whether alive or dead, have remained beyond reach, and there is no longer room for doubt that the 375 still underground must have perished. The authorities of the mine, perhaps not unnaturally, have been anxious to keep the hopes of rescue alive. Even so late as yesterday, more than 48 hours after the explosion, some of the leaders of the rescue party were saying that there was still "just a chance" that there was life in the mine; but this was nothing but an attempt to break the horror of the tragedy. As a matter of fact, there has not been from the moment of the explosion any hope at all for the men imprisoned in the pit. The disaster at Senghenydd therefore, with its death roll of over 400, must be added to the long list of calamities in which the history of British coal-mining is summed up. It is worse than the Hulton disaster in Lancashire three years ago (the most fatal for 30 years), and for a parallel to the Cardiff disaster we must go back to 1866 when 388 men met their death in a Yorkshire mine.

THE PIT-HEAD SCENE.

I was speaking yesterday to the special correspondent of a London paper just returned from Cardiff. He said that the most curious part of the whole terrible business was the contrast between the actual scenes in the district and the accounts appearing in the newspaper. No editor, he assured me, would print a plain account of what went on after a mine explosion, either at the pithead or in the streets of the town. I asked him why not. Because, said he, the public has formed a conception of the scene—a neighbourhood plunged in sorrow, silent crowds in the streets, perfect order, groups of stricken mourners waiting round the pit-head for news. Newspapers expect to be told this kind of thing, and every editor takes care that they get it. How does the scene sketched differ from the reality? I give the answer in the words of my friend the special correspondent. The shadow of death, he said, is visible nowhere but in the homes, among the widows and orphans. The streets present a scene not very different from a London Bank Holiday. People pour in from the surrounding districts by train and tram; the streets hum with life the public-houses are full. The disaster is an exciting event which has made the district the centre of public interest. The risk of death is part of the miner's every-day life, and death on the scale of a battle-field does not make the population of a mining district behave as though they were attending a funeral service. Quite the contrary, indeed: although, if we are to believe this experienced journalist, no amount of concrete evidence would avail to break down the newspaper convention according to which humanity in the presence of disaster forgets all its ordinary habits and follows a course of copybook behaviour.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LAND.

"Never has the big drum been banged so long and loudly before the event," says "The Times," as it was before the appearance of Mr. Lloyd George at Bedford last Saturday. And if, as we are told in the Opposition papers, the event has fallen flat, the fault does not all belong to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Circumstances have been against him. The week has been full of other things, and the discussion of the speech was inevitably affected by the two disasters in the Atlantic and the South Wales colliery, to say nothing of the royal wedding. But these are not the only reasons for the tame opening of the Government's Land Campaign. Mr. Lloyd George, it is well known, was held in by his colleagues. The Cabinet would not allow him to go beyond generalities. He could not go out in fighting trim; he could not lay down the lines of a definite programme. Consequently he had to devote himself to an elaborate lecture on the English land system; and this he did, to the extent of nearly two hours and a half on Saturday afternoon, before a picked audience and with the aid of a pile of typewritten manuscript. The result, from the newspaper standpoint, was a "take-in." The word went round that Lloyd George was dull: and the most humorous thing of the week has been the disappointment of the Unionist Press at having to deal, not with another specimen of Limehouse rhetoric, but with a laborious exposure of the familiar evils of English rural life. It is even complained that this part of the speech differed rather in spirit than in substance from recent utterances by Lord Landsdowne and other Unionist speakers. Only, says "The Times" when Mr. Lloyd George had spoken for nearly two hours did he attempt to foreshadow the line of action which the Government proposed to take, and "it is the extreme vagueness of what he then had to say that will be generally found most disappointing." But not entirely disappointing, one may suspect; for the Opposition leaders are well aware that their case would be desperate enough if a Liberal Government were to come out with a downright programme of rural reforms.

MR. GEORGE'S POINTS.

Mr. George, in ennumerating the miseries of English rural life, left nothing to the imagination. He described the poverty of the field labourer, the need of security of tenure, the insanitary and rotten cottages, the dulness which drives the villages into the towns, the evils of game-preserving and of the land monnpoly. "The first thing you have got to do," said he, "is to deal firmly, thoroughly, drastically, with the monopoly." And he went on to indicate in general terms the heads of the policy decided upon. These were; the recasting of the land monopoly, a living wage and fair hours for the agricultural worker, the protection of the cultivator from the confiscation of improvements affected by himself, skilled agricultural instruction, State assistance for the acquisition of land: "all the powerful aid of the State, by legislation, by administration, and by finance, must be invoked to carry these purposes, all of them, into effective operation." All this, say the Unionist leaders, is thin gruel to feed a nation on, and "it all comes back to purchase." Here is the main difference between the land policies of the two parties so far as they have been worked out. The Tories declare for peasant proprietorship; the Liberals for a minimum wage, compulsory acquisition of land for small holdings, and security of tenure (not ownership) for the cultivator. It remains to be seen which will get in first. The psychological difference is that the Tories take for granted the desire on the part of a peasant to own his own bit of land, while the Liberals assume that what he wants is a decent house, a fair standard of living, and the opportunity to work and keep, not to possess, his holding.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BEDFORD.

Whether the Bedford meeting is to be, as it has been called, an historic occasion, depends upon various circumstances. For example, whether the Government can get up sufficient steam to enter upon a land reform campaign, which is perhaps the biggest and most baffling of all tasks, and whether when the time comes, Mr. Lloyd George will be effectually supported. The display at Bedford does not enable one to speak with much assurance on these points. Mr. George is never happy when he is held in, and on Saturday the tightness of his fetters was unmistakable. Not until the last stage of the speech did he attempt to break away, and then it was only to draw one of those enticing pictures of the new England that he enjoys and his audiences expect. This time it was a vision of a smiling country side, with a happy peasantry and gardens laden with fruit. A passage from the Psalms rounded off the picture. Liberal politicians can seldom resist the temptation of Scripture quotation. Later in the day Mr. Masterman, speaking of the hour and the man as having come together, quoted St. Paul's description of his own perils and tribulations as applicable to the Chancellor of the Excheque—"No man more passionately hated and no man more passionately liked."

ULSTER.

We are hearing this week a good deal less of Ulster for several quite obvious reasons. For the moment the Land Policy has displaced Home Rule as the leading political topic-no doubt the Prime Minister and his colleagues intended that it should. The Unionists are probably disappointed because the suggestion for a conference has not provoked a general and emphatic demand among the British electorate for settlement by consent, and they are perhaps a little surprised that as the result of Mr. Churchill's speeches at Dundee the Liberal party has not made a complete change of front. They forget that Mr. Churchill is often told off to discuss policies in a general way, and that when he is playing this part he is in no sense the mouthpiece of the Cabinet,—as when last year, for instance, he elaborated the theory of a federal Britain governed through a scheme of provincial parliaments. So now, with the Prime Minister showing no signs of weakening to Sir Edward Carson, the "Pall Mall Gazette" is seriously troubled and "The Times" takes upon itself the duty of explaining the grave dangers of delay:—

> The rank and file of the Ulster volunteers have long since passed the stage of talking about what they mean to do in certain eventualities. They are meeting and drilling and training themselves to carry into effect a resolve of which they make not the slightest concealment. They have no intention of marking time until Ministers grow weary of golf—and pheasants. When men who toil long hours in the shipbuilding yards give up their scanty leisure to martial exercise, they have reached a stage of conviction which will not wait upon the pleasure of a still somewhat incredulous Cabinet.

And so on. Meanwhile there seems to be evidence enough, despite the impassioned efforts of Mr. Garvin, that the Carson agitation is run down. It is perhaps a pity that the Prime Minister cannot reward the arch-rebel by making him, instead of Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice.

WHY A CONFERENCE.

As regards the proposed conference, the sense of the Liberal rank-and-file has been expressed, not in the appeals of the "Nation" and the "Westminster Gazette" for compromise, but in such vigorous challenging of the leaders as that of Mr. J. A. Hobson, the well-known social economist. A few days ago Mr Hobson had a long letter in the "Daily News"—asking, why a conference? The situation, he argued, has not changed in the least: the only novel factor is the menace of rebellion in Ulster and in England. The offer of a conference and the large new concessions held out by Mr. Churchill cannot be understood by any sane observer as due to any other cause than fear." And he goes on:—

> To one Liberal at any rate what is happening appears to be a dangerous blend of cowardice and treachery, covered but not concealed by a nauseating slime of "magniamity." If a Liberal Party is to live and work in this country, it must pump some better principles into its leaders. No one who has followed the order of events can feel surprise at the confidence of Ulster. It is grounded on a long series of acts of Governmental cowardice. First came the climb-down of Mr. Winston Churchill in the case of Ulster Hall. Then the failure of the Government to secure protection for Catholics maltreated in the Belfast yards or punishment for their assailants. Then the silly pretence which deceived nobody, that the armed preparations in Ulster were a game of bluff, at which a self-respecting policeman should merely smile. Then the repeated shirking by Ministrrs of a plain answer to the question whether they would use the forces of the Crown against Ulster rebels. Next, the deaf ear turned by the Prime Minister to the amazing speech in which Mr. Bonar Law committed his party to a "rebel" policy. Finally the announcement that the Governament dares not operate in Ireland the Home Rule Act without another General Election, a clear abandonment of two positions first that the last election empowered it to carry out the Home Rule policy; second that there exists no constitutional way of fighting a general election upon a specific issue.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

The visit to England of Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has established a precedent which evidently is to be followed in the case of other Indian writers. On November 7 at the Hotel Cecil a complementary dinner is to be given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and the arrangements will be similar to those adopted for the now historic welcome given in July of last year to Mr. Tagore by a number of representative English men and women of letters. As on that occasion, Mr. W. B. Yeats will preside, and we may expect from him an interresting speech on the growing influence of Indian poets in English verse. The toast of "India" will be proposed by an English speaker, and responded to, I believe, by Mr. Mahomed Ali of the "Comrade," who is finding time in the midst of his activities in connection with the Press Acts to get into touch with representatives of many parties in this country. Apart from its interest as the first public tribute in England to an Indian woman writer, the gathering will be significant as an inter-racial union. The committee is part English and part Indian, and among the guests will be members of all the principal communities of India.

MOSLEM LEAGUE DISSENSIONS.

MR. AMIR ALI RESIGNS.

SQUABBLE OVER A "POLITICAL DINNER."

ACRIMONIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

AGA KHAN INTENDS TO RETIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 31.

Writing to Mr. Amir Ali on the 24th instant, Mr. Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the Central Moslem League, stated that he had, with Mr. Mahomed Ali, seen the Aga Khan in Paris, and unless Mr. Amir Ali was prepared to join the Aga Khan in giving him and Mr. Mahomed Ali a public dinner it would be his painful duty to tell the members of the League on his return to India that the President of the London branch was unwilling to assist the community even when he had to risk nothing and sacrifice nothing, and that if things went wrong in India it would be of no use trusting anybody here to do the Moslems justice if their own eminent men shrank from giving them some recognition. "You have only two alternatives, that of a weak man to go under and sell the community as so many others have done before, or of a strong man to work alone for the good of the cause."

"If the present League in India has starved you here, it has been compelled no less to starve itself in India. But now that it is coming more and more into line with the wishes of the community, it is tapping new financial resources, and I hope, on my return to India, to collect a large reserve fund for our political work. Naturally, the London branch must be supported out of it, but the success of our efforts to convince members of its requirements depends upon the support which the London branch gives to the parent League and its projects."

MR. AMIR ALI'S REPLY.

Mr. Amir Ali replied on the 27th instant that he considered both the threat and inuendos as unworthy of serious attention or notice. He had expressed his readiness to participate in a non-political, complimentary dinner, but as the Aga Khan had made it clear that there would be political speeches he had written to Mr. Wazir Hasan saying he would have to obtain the sanction of the Lord Chancellor. Because of his inability to join headlong in this affair, Mr. Wazir Hasan had chosen to send him an insulting letter containing contemptible insinuations. The condition which he wished to impose on the discretion and judgment of the London League he could not accept. So long as he was connected with it he would submit to no outside dictation nor allow the adoption of any programme without the fullest consideration of its consequences to their community.

MR. AMIR ALI'S DEFENCE OF LEAGUE.

Replying to this portion of Mr. Hasan's letter, Mr. Ameer Ali says: "Hitherto the London League has cordially supported all projects which it has deemed for the benefit of our people, and in order to maintain an appearance of solidarity it has refrained from expressing disapproval of resolutions which it has considered inexpedient in the best interests of the community. It is my settled conviction repeatedly and publicly declared, that Mussulmans in India, while claiming full recognition for their legitimate interests and due consideration for their feelings and susceptibilities, should cultivate a sense of proportion, and work in harmony, and in a true spirit of accord, with each other and with the Government."

MR. AMIR ALI RESIGNS.

Mr. Amir Ali sent copies of the correspondence to the members of the London Committee, remarking that if the subvention from Lucknow exposed the President to insult and dictation, he could no longer hold the office with benefit to the community, or consistently with self-respect. His resignation was tendered at a meeting on Wednesday evening, when the Aga Khan was also present. Efforts at adjustment failed and the resignation takes effect as soon as the Treasurer can prepare the accounts. Mr. Latif, the Vice-President, and Mr. Anik, the Treasurer, are also retiring.

AGA KHAN'S INTENDED RESIGNATION

The Aga Khan intends as soon as possible after his return to India to resign the Presidentship of the Central League. He has long been desirous of retiring, and though he withdrew his resignation two years ago, his present decision is irrevocable. He wished to retire at the last annual conference, but in view of the Turkish situation he postponed action. He intends retaining his membership, and as far as possible actively interesting himself in its affairs, in the direction of encouraging the moderate element. He thinks it may be possible to reconstitute the London League on the basis of co-operation and co-ordination with the Central League; but he will not take steps in this direction without the support of the officers now resigning.

ALL INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOLA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held to-day. The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla, K.C.I.E., of Bombay was elected President for the next annual sessions of the All-India Moslem League to be held at Agra on the 29th and 30th December 1913.

The following resolution was also adopted:—

> That in the opinion of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, the Indian Press Act of 1910 requires material amendments but the Council leaves the discussion of the details for the ensuing annual session of the All-India Moslem League which is soon to be held.

R. M. S. STRIKE.

ENGINEERS RETURN TO WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Chairman and General Managers of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, to day, received a deputation of the Company's engineers accompanied by the representatives of the Engineers' Association. A friendly conference followed after which the engineers returned to their vessels.

COTTON GOODS MARKET.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Belgian cotton spinners, following the example of the cotton spinners of Austria and Italy, have decided to curtail production by one day a week for the next six weeks.

The main causes are variously stated to be the high prices of raw material, the scarcity of orders, the prospect of the season's crops being inadequate to meet requirements, and the weakened demand from markets of the Far and the Near East.

The English Cotton Spinners' Federation will discuss the question of limitation of output in England next week.

RENEWAL OF LEASEHOLD.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a deputation of the Town Tenants' League, announced that the Government proposed to establish an impartial tribunal of business men who would decide between the landlord and the trader and fix terms on which the leasehold should be renewed.

HUNGARIAN ARMY REFORM.

NEW LOAN OF TEN MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, Oct. 30.

The Indemnity Bill authorises the Minister of Finance to raise a loan of ten million sterling to meet the extraordinary expenditure entailed by Army Reform and Reproductive works. If this is impossible the Minister of Finance will cover the expenditure by floating a debt issue.

BAVARIAN KINGSHIP.

TO BE CONFERRED ON REGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, Oct. 30.

The Bavarian Diet by a large majority has passed the Bill authorising the Kingship to be conferred on the Regent.

ASSISTANCE AT SEA.

PENALISING BILL BEFORE THE DUMA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

A Bill has been introduced in the Duma penalising failure to assist persons and ships needing assistance at sea. A captain not rendering help is liable to from two to sixteen months' imprisonment and may be deprived of his certificate for five years.

THE AGA KHAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Aga Khan starts for India in a few days.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

KING'S "UNALTERABLE GOODWILL."

TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP RENEWED.

BULGAR OCCUPATION OF THRACE.

AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.

Sir Louis Mallet, the new British Ambassador, in presenting his credentials, assured the Sultan of the King's sincere friendship and unalterable goodwill and his hope to see the consolidation and development of the resources of Turkey.

In reply, the Sultan said the traditional friendship between Great Britain and Turkey had found a new and solid basis in the results of the recent negotiations between the two Governments.

The Bulgarian occupation of Thrace is complete. The Government has issued a manifesto to the population of the new territories proclaiming a general amnesty and declaring that the religion and nationality of the new subjects will be rigorously respected.

AUSTRIA LOAN TO BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.

An Austrian syndicate has advanced Bulgaria thirty million francs, and has received promises of special consideration for Austrian trade.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A non-political committee has been formed to urge the Government to reconsider its decision not to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition. It includes Lord Cowdray, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Robert Perks and Sir Felix Schuster.

FAMOUS MOTORIST KILLED.

PERCY LAMBERT'S MISHAP AT BROOKLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Owing to the bursting of a tyre, the famous motorist, Percy Lambert, was killed at Brooklands while travelling at 114 miles an hour. He broke the world's record as recently as Monday.

A CONFECTIONER STABBED BY PARTNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock, an Indian confectioner Bhagwan Shah, Upper Chitpur Road, was fatally stabbed. A partner of the deceased has been arrested by the police. Bhagwan made a profit of about Rs. 1,600 on the occasion of the last Dewali festival and Puttcoram who had one-eighth share in the business demanded Rs. 200 out of the profit. Bhagwan put off payment and Puttcoram attacked the deceased with a clasp-knife from behind. The deceased fell forward over the platform of the shop, when Puttooram, it is alleged, stabbed him five or six times near the heart. The outrage was committed in a street crowded with the people, there being a market near the shop.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

DURANI OUTBREAK AT KANDAHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The frontier correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that the enquiry into the recent Durani outbreak at Kandahar is proceeding. The Kotwal of the city was put under arrest by the Governor, but the fault seems originally to have been that of the Governor rather than of his subordinates. Two of the latter, it may be remembered were killed in the riot.

BRITISH DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Lords Sydenham and Carmichael, Sir James Meston, Sir Francis May, Colonel Panzera and Sir Herbert Sloley have joined the Council of the British Dominions Exhibition in London in 1915.

NEW LORD ADVOCATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Robert Munro, M.P., has been appointed Lord Advocate. A by-election is thus necessitated at Wick Burghs.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

VIEWS ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

HOME RULE BILL SURE TO PASS.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOTHING TO FEAR.

Among the fittest looking of the members of the Public Services' Commission who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., who smiling told a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that he did not think it advisable, in view of the necessity of maintaining the judicial balance of mind necessary to one in his position, to discuss the subject of the Commission in any critical manner. They had been working harder than ever at Home, and that meant a great deal, as before they left India on the last occasion they had already established themselves as a hard-working Commission, in fact, the hardest working body of that sort with which Mr. MacDonald had come into contact. They expected to maintain their record on this occasion and looked forward to having to deal with a great amount of minor details. Mr. Macdonald stated that the voyage had not been a pleasant one, as the ship was overcrowded. Although, he did not see his way to discussing the Public Services Commission, Mr. MacDonald expressed himself freely on the Home political situation in regard to Ulster, especially in regard to Mr. Bonar Law's speech, which he said had made him wish to make public his opinion of what would happen.

HOME POLITICAL SITUATION.

Asked concerning his holiday during the British summer with the Prime Minister, Mr. Macdonald said:—

"You must not imagine that politicians talk of nothing but politics. The weather for holiday makers and golf for golfers are inexhaustible sources of conversation. But I can tell you, things at Home are going all right."

"What will happen about Home Rule?"

"It will go through. Have no doubt about that. Neither the threats of mutinous soldiers nor the seditious speeches of religious bigots will make the people or the Government turn aside. If Ulster has anything practicable to propose by way of extra safeguards, or, if it has any specific grievance which it desires to have removed, let it present its case and it will be dealt with. Hitherto it has not done this, and until it does so, preparations will be made steadily but surely to bring Home Rule into operation."

"But will there not be resistance?"

"There may, but what of that? I do not believe it will be so bad as many people imagine. The day before I left I had reliable information put in my hands by a Presbyterian minister of Belfast, showing that hesitancy is growing in Ulster. The names of those who have constituted themselves a provisional government carry nothing but antagonism in working class districts and constitute a further proof that the whole movement is simply one of enraged political partisanship."

"But have they not arms and is it not true that a number of officers have said they will either resign or help the rebels?"

"Perhaps. All that must be faced, and, if the present Government is not prepared to go right through with it, they will be out of office a day or two after they faint and fail, and, if the Opposition take their place they will have to face disturbances not merely in four counties in Ulster but in the four provinces of Ireland. Of the threatened treason on the part of Army officers perhaps the less said the better. But I must observe that when these gentlemen are called upon to shoot working men who have broken a few windows whilst the heat of a strike is upon them, they turn out with expressions of satisfaction on their lips. Therefore, if they decline to deal with rioters with a few peers and Unionists at their head, we shall understand that they are influenced by nothing but class and political considerations. The War Office will certainly deal with the whole lot of them. Then again there should be no shilly-shallying. If the vested interests have made up their minds to decline to recognise popular decisions, civil war let it be. The conduct of the Government during recent industrial disputes has repeatedly brought us to the verge of serious strife and if Ulster and the Conservatives begin they will probably find that the forest is dry and that the fire will spread very far. In this instance it would be criminal folly for the Government to stand any nonsense. Only those of us who have had to handle delicate labour troubles know the danger with which Carsonism threatens us."

OPINION OF LABOUR PARTY.

"Is that the opinion of the Labour Party of which you are the leader?"

"Undoubtedly. Sir Edward Carson has many admirers amongst the anarchists of the Labour movement, and a feeling has been growing up during the last few years that the reaction will resort to force. Very little provocation would be required to set free very ugly forces in English society. No section of that society can less afford to preach civil war and damn the consequences than the Unionist Party and interests it is supposed to represent."

"What of the bye-elections?"

"Reading may be lost. A Liberal majority there is always a touch-and-go thing, and the Unionist candidate has been wet-nursing the constituency for some time. Its loss will mean nothing,—except that the Insurance Act is not yet popular amongst sweated workers. There is a great mass of low paid labourers in Reading who have no strong political opinions one way or another, but object to the Insurance payments. I see no reason why a general election should take place before 1915."

"What of the land campaign?"

"I had left before it really began. The Bedford speech had to be delivered before the Cabinet met and could not be very definite in its proposals. I have not seen what was said at Swindon, but I knew what its general lines were to be. The rumours of dissension in the Cabinet were inevitable. They come with the seasons,—and go with them. I have heard the views of some Ministers, but I know the position of the strongest men. The day before I left I was golfing with the Chancellor and some friends, including one of the Ministers who has been named as being antagonistic. He was most cordial. Your readers can dismiss these rumours. There is nothing in them. The campaign will be popular. It is to deal with the gravest and one of the most fundamental aspects of our social problems. If it is boldly conducted it will rally both the town and the country workers in its support."

Mr. Macdonald said that he would be leaving India on January 4, next, which is a little in advance of the remainder of the members of the Commission. Mr. Macdonald's reason for leaving is that he does not wish to miss the Parliamentary session at Home.

ALLEGED KICKING TO DEATH.

NINE MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. J. G. Drummond, Subdivisional Officer of Barrackpore, resumed further hearing of the case in which Mr. O'Brien, an engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills at Jugatdul, stood charged with kicking one Rash Behary Neogy a painter under him who had since died of rupture of spleen. Nine more witnesses were examined. Four mill hands deposed to have seen the accused pushing the deceased. The Manager and two other European officers of the mills described what happened after the deceased was brought out of the paint shop. Two formal witnesses were then examined. After evidence of the prosecution was closed O'Brien, the accused pleaded not guilty and stated he gave the man a push and he fell against a box.

The court adjourned case till 31st instant.

RAILWAY ENGINEER RUN OVER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. K. M. Sen, an Executive Engineer on the E. B. S. Railway, was knocked down and killed by an engine at Narcoldanga yesterday morning. He had been out on duty and was returning from the yard when a shunting engine came along and knocked him down injuring him so severely that he died almost immediately.

Another account says that he was talking to the Locomotive Superintendent when the latter warned him to beware of the approaching engine but the accident happened before the deceased realised his danger. Mr. Sen's body was despatched to Sealdah by a special train.

BIKANIR COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Maharaja of Bikaner will open his new Council based on the model of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 10th November.

ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

STRENGTH OF THE CADRES OF CIVIL SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD. Oct. 31.

The "Pioneer" understands that among important questions still to be dealt with by the Islington Commission is that of the strength of the cadres of the Civil Service in the various provinces. This will be taken during the current cold weather.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Sanction has been accorded to the Bhairab-Bazar-Netrokona-Mymensingh Railway, survey being further extended to Siju a distance of 21 miles.

EARNINGS.

The total approximate gross earnings for State and Guaranteed Railways, from 1st April to 18th October 1913 show a loss of Rs. 14,94,912 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

SERIOUS NILGIRIS RAILWAY SHIP.

TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

(Associated Press.)

PODANUR, Oct. 31.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanaur, wires:—

"Owing to serious slips on the Nilgiris Railway, through traffic beyond Mettapaliam has been stopped for some days. I cannot say for how long the stoppage will continue.

SIR J. MESTON'S RETURN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir James and Lady Meston have left for India.

VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

SPORTS AT THE PLACE.

NIZAM AS MARKSMAN.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy left the castle yesterday morning at 7 a.m., to attend a review of the 9th Secunderabad Division on the parade ground. On arrival at the rendezvous His Excellency mounted his horse and proceeded to the review ground accompanied by H. H. the Nizam and General Sir J. E. Nixon and staff and an escort of H. H. the Nizam's Imperial Service Lancers.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge meanwhile had preceeded the Viceroy by a motor car to the saluting base. On the arrival of the procession at the saluting base His Excellency received the Royal Salute and there made an inspection of the Division drawn up in line of masses, at the conclusion of which His Excellency returned to the saluting base. The troops then marched past by batteries and regiments in the following order:—

"N." Battery R.H.A., and "H." Ammunition Column, the Secunderbad Cavalry Brigade, 7th Dragoon Guards, 34th Poona Horse, 20th Deccan Horse, two regiments of H. H. the Nizam's Imperial Service Lancers, the 17th Brigade R.F.A., 10th, 26th and 92nd Batteries and 9th Ammunition Column.

1st Infantry Brigade,—2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Brahmins, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 94th Infantry.

The 2nd Infantry Brigade,—No 12 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 64th Pioneers, 83rd Infantry, 109th Infantry.

About 7,500 men were present on parade. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry then galloped past the saluting point and formed up on the right of the line which then advanced in line of masses to within 50 yards of the saluting base and gave the Royal Salute. His Excellency congratulated Major-General Phayre, Commanding the 9th Secuderabad Division, on the smart appearance and soldierlike bearing of the troops.

At the conclusion of the review Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness the Nizam proceeded to the Secunderabad Club, and were entertained to breakfast by the staff of the 9th Division, returning to the Falaknuma Castle at 10 a.m. Their Excellencies spent a quiet afternoon at the Castle and at 5 p.m. motored to the Fatteh Maidan and witnessed some sports. The events included tent pegging, sherif cutting and an elephant race in which members of the Vceroy's Staff took part.

During the sport His Highness gave a magnificent display of rifle shooting, bottles and glass balls were thrown in the air His Highness seldom failing to break them. Finally rupee pieces were thrown up which His Highness, though out of practice, hit with unerring precision. The events of the day were concluded by a march past of the Hyderbad Boy Scouts and of the police boys. The Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry were all represented and the dressing and drill in the march past was exceptionally good. The Boy's ages ranged from seven to fourteen years.

His Excellency will attend a reception at the Residency this evening.

VISIT TO GOLCONDA FORT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge left the Castle at 4-15 p.m. to take tea with H. H. the Nizam at the Golconda Fort. Their Excellencies were met at the fort by H. H. Nawab Salar Jung, Col. and Mrs. Pinhey, and His Highness' Staff. On entering the fort a salute was fired by a battery of His Highness' Regular troops, while a guard of honour of the Golconda Lancers was drawn up at the gate. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Balahissar at the top of the fort where tea was served.

The Golconda Fort was last taken by Aurangazeb in 1701 from the last King of the Golcondas, who surrendered himself on some stone steps at the top of the Balahissar. From here a magnificent view of the surrounding country was obtained. His Excellency being much interested in the strength and good condition of the fort which is five and a half miles in circumference. Their Excellencies proceeded from the fort to the Alam Khan Tank, on which they went for a trip in the Jubilee, a flat bottomed paddle boat built in Hyderabad in 1906. The tank was made by Nawab Salar Jung's great great grandfather from the loot which was divided between the British and Hyderabad troops after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. It is a magnificent piece of engineering, three miles in circumference and sixty feet deep. The Viceregal party returned to the Castle at 6-30. To-night Their Excellencies dine at the Chowmala Palace with His Highness the Nizam. Seventy-six guests have been invited to meet their Excellencies.

DINNER AT THE RESIDENCY.

FALAKNOMAH PALACE, Oct. 31.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined at the Residency last night with Col. and Mrs. Pinhey, and afterwards held a reception.

One hundred guests were invited to dinner including H. H. the Nizam, Sir John Nixon, General Phayre, Nawab Salar Jung, the Peshkar and assistant Ministers including Mr. Glangy. Prior to the dinner H. E. the Viceroy presented to H. H. a very handsome gold cup with the following inscribed on it:—

"From the Viceroy to his friend the Nizam of Hyderabad."

Her Excellency also presented H. H. with her photograph in a silver frame. About 600 people attended the reception which was held in the Durbar Hall of the Residency, His Highness the Nizam, standing on the right of Their Excellencies on the dais. Amongst those who were presented were the principal nobles and officials of H. H.'s Government, the British Officers and ladies of the Secunderabad garrison, and the Indian officers from each regiment in the station. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Their Excellencies returned to the Falaknomah Castle. The guard of honour was furnished by the Shropshire Light Infantry, while the string band of the Dragoon Guards played during the evening.

This morning Their Excellencies motored out to breakfast with H. H. the Nizam at the Mahboob Mansion a distance of about four miles from here. Before breakfast members of the Viceregal party, Sir John Nixon, Brig.-General Money and a few others were present at a cheetah hunt on the plain close to the Mahboob Mansion. Two cheetahs were placed on bullock carts which were driven up to a herd of black buck. As soon as the carts were brought up to within fifty yards of a buck, the cheetah was slipped. The party was fortunate enough to witness two kills, in each case the cheetahs reached its prey in less than a hundred yards and catching it by the throat killed it at once.

About 40 guests were invited to the breakfast including H. H. the Nizam's staff and the guests at the Residency. After breakfast a photograph of the group was taken in the verandah of the Mahboob Palace. Their Excellencies returned to the castle at 10-30 and spent a quiet morning and afternoon until 4-15 p.m. when they took tea with H. H. in the Balahissar at Golconda Fort.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

LEVEE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

It is notified that the Viceroy will hold a levee at Government House, Calcutta, on 24th December at 9-30 p.m. Gentlemen who propose and are entitled to present others should apply to the Military Secretary to the Governor for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, will be returned to the Military Secretary's Office not later than the 13th December for submission to His Excellency the Governor when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presentor.

BHAGALPUR MURDER.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF THE ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At the High Court, Justices Imam and Chapman heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur in the case of Rupa Sao who was convicted by the Sessions Judge, after agreeing with the assessors, of murder and sentenced to death. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 17th May last, Tulsi, a girl eight years of age and daughter of a Brahmin cultivator of Gogha went to bathe in a river. There she was attacked by Rupa Sao, Shopkeeper of the same village. She cried out and the little girl who was close by came and saw the accused sitting on Tulsi and biting her throat. The girl called some neighbours one of whom came and saw the accused still sitting on Tulsi and biting her throat. The accused whose face and cloth were covered with blood was then seized. Tulsi was found lying with her throat torn and she died immediately.

Captain Gilbert Holroyd, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, who was examined before the committing Magistrate was summoned and examined. Captain Holroyd said that in May last he was at Bhagalpur as Officiating Superintendent of Jails. When he first saw the accused he was under the impression that the man was sane but after he had kent the man under observation he thought that the accused was insane. In his opinion no sane man would have committed such a crime. Their Lordships reserved judgments.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

SPORTS FOR THE CHILDREN OF MILL-HANDS.

The Social Service League recently organised physical sports for the children of mill-hands at Tardeo in Dorabji's chawls which has now become a centre of many social activities such as Co-operative Credit Society, a night class, a temperance society and a Sanitation Committee. The sports consisted of running races, Long Jumps, High Jumps, Tug-of-war, etc., and about 50 children and boys took part in them. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Head Master of the New English School, Girgaum and Mr. A. V. Thakkur were in charge of the sports. The prize distribution took place at night and the prizes were given away by Mr. V. B. Pandit, the Engineer in the mill in which the people in the locality work. At the same meeting reports of the temperance and of the Co-operative Credit Society's work were read by Messrs. Yeshwant and Kadam. Before prives were distributed, Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society exhorted the children and their parents on the necessity of physical games. He then announced the formation of a Sanitation Committee for the locality and requested the members of it to do their best to help the workers of the League in their efforts. After distributing the prizes Mr. Pandit thanked the League for undertaking to improve the sanitation of the place which was properly a part of his duty as an Engineer in charge of the Chawls. Temperance songs were sung at the end of the meeting by the Volunteers of the League.

CARELESS SMOKING.

At about 3-30 a.m. yesterday morning, smoke was seen issuing out of the crevices ot a closed room of one Motiram Mathuradass, residing at Kalbadevi. The Fire Brigade was informed and on the lock of the room being broken open it was discovered that only the mattress of a open was on fire. A few buckets of water soon put it out and the damage was estimated at Rs. 30. The cause of the fire is unknown but it is believe to be owing to careless smoking on the part of the occupier of the room.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday the 6th November at 6-15 p.m

CANADIAN BY-ELECTION.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

CONTEST FOUGHT ON NAVAL ISSUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.

In a federal by-election at South Bruce, Mr. Truax, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 150 over Mr. Cargill, Conservative. The election was necessitated by the elevation of Mr. Donelly to the Senate, and was fought on the naval issue.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN NEW ZEALAND.

SHIPPING AT STANDSTILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WELLINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Waterside workers' strike, which started owing to local grievances, is assuming large proportions. At Auckland and Lyttelton the Waterside workers have struck in sympathy. There was rioting at Wellington to-day. Two policemen and several strikers were injured. Hundreds of citizens are being sworn in as special constables. Shipping is at a standstill.

CRISIS ENHANCED BY SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.

The strike of Waterside workers has so developed through sympathetic strikes that the whole of the shipping of New Zealand is at a standstill. The miners have joined with the Waterside workers and the country is faced with a shortage of food and coal. The struggle has now become a trial of strength against the Federation of Labour, which did not register itself under the Arbitration Act.

LORD CREW'S RECEPTION OF I. C. S. OFFICERS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD COMMENDS PRACTICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to "The Times" commending the action of Lord Crewe in holding a reception of the new Government officers proceeding to India, hopes that the practice will be gradually extended to the full measure of the practice observed by the Directors of the Old East India Company, the India Office thus seeing and learning as much as possible of the probationers prior to their departure for India.

He urges, to this end, that the salaries of Members of the India Council ought to be greatly increased, particularly those of the Indian Members who, on the present salaries, cannot possibly uphold their proper position here as the virtual members of the Imperial Ministry, far less show that hospitality to probationers which it is so desirable, in the interests of India, that they should be able to extend.

MAHOMEDANS WORSHIP HINDU GODS

A STRANGE BENGAL PRACTICE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At the High Court before Justices Imam and Chapman Babu Satindra Nath Mookerjee in moving on behalf of one Sham Suddin Chowdhurry narrated a curious story of a strange practice prevalent in Dinajpur o Mahomedans worshipping Hindu gods and goddess.

There was a dispute over some lands forming part of the "debutter" of Bishhari, the Hindu goddess of snakes. The Mahomedans of the locality offer puja to the goddess. The petitioner filed a suit against, eighteen Mahomedans for plucking mangoes from trees standing in the "debutter" lands. The defence was that they were entitled to enjoy the fruits of the trees standing on the "debutter" lands. The Munsiff of Dinajpur granted a modified decree but on appeal the District Judge dismissed the suit against that order. The plaintiff moved the High Court their Lordships issued a rule on the District Judge to show cause why his order dismissing the petitioner's suit should not be set aside.

INFRINGING TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. Mayberry, lately an employe of the Army and Navy Stores, was charged with infringing the rules of the Bmobay Electric Supply and Tramways Company.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th August last the accused was seen smoking while seated on a bench in the car that was not set apart for smokers. He was asked to desist from smoking, which however he refused to do and, it is alleged, he said the rules of the Company regarding smoking in tram cars applied only to the native masses and not to Europeans like himself.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Member in charge of the Commerce and Industry Department, will arrive at Rangoon on 11th November and arrive at Magok on 14th. He will return to Mandalay on the 17th and halt at Maymyo on the 19th and 20th. He is due at Yenaungyaung on the 23rd and returns to Rangoon on the 28th where he will stay until the 28th. Leaving Rangoon on the 28th he will reach Delhi on the 4th December visiting Calcutta en route on 2nd.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

MARKETS RE-OPEN.

DEPRESSION ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE PEARL SYNDICATE.

MEMBER FOR COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

All the markets and the banks re-opened yesterday after a three days' holiday and, as anticipated, great dulness was noticeable everywhere.

The Share Market seemed to be the most depressed and very little business was transacted. Brokers were, however, able to understand their position very clearly and every one could now estimate his actual losses. The fate of the Market will be decided by the 12th instant, which is settlement day. The bears are now feeling the pinch as they have to account to their clientele and it is hoped that matters may smoothen.

The Indian Banks worked quite smoothly yesterday and nothing of an anxious nature could be noticed. Business at all the banks was being conducted in normal fashion.

The Pearl Market was very dull and the Pearl Syndicate was still considering its position. Meetings were held during the day and it is stated that attempts are being made to support the Syndicate, but nothing definite is yet known. So far, however, no one has failed.

The same condition also prevailed at the Grain Market and in the Shroff Bazaar. The only Market that was quiet and steady was the Cloth Market.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member of Commerce, Government of India, is now in Bombay and is making himself acquainted with the present situation. He will meet the committees of the Indian Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

The report of Messrs. Fergusson and Company, regarding the Credit Bank of India has been submitted to Mr. R. D. Sethna, provisional liquidator of the Bank, and it will be placed before the Hon. Sir Dinshah Davar this morning, when he hears the petition for winding up the Bank.

Yesterday evening, on the Court rising at 5-30 p.m., an application was made to His Lordship on behalf of G. Pearson and Company to adjudicate the Alexandra Cinematograph Coy. as insolvents. The petitioners alleged they were creditors of the Company in the sum of Rs. 5,900 and odd, and the Company was unable to meet its liabilities.

The Company was adjudicated and a vesting order was made.

In the case of a Bhattia sugar merchant, who was reported to have failed the other day, a composition scheme has been made and he has handed over his properties to the trustees. He estimates his assets exceed his liabilities by one lakh .

FIRE IN A BANK GODOWN.

DISASTER AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Lahore Bank, which has been subject to a considerable run during the present crisis, had its godown burnt down by fire last night. The godown was packed with reams of paper and other inflammable material and it took hours before the flames were got under. The loss is estimated at twenty to thirty thousand rupees which it is understood is covered by insurance.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

A Quetta telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states that great excitement prevails among local depositors and shareholders of the People's Bank over non-receipt of the investigation committee's report which was anxiously awaited. There is a feeling not to be led away by assurances being spread by the promoters of the Bank. A suggestion has been made that real well-wishers of the Bank should raise funds and buy up deposits of those who are not willing to prolong the terms of deposits. Failing this the local depositors are asked to insist on official liquidation and on thorough and searching enquiry into the affairs of the Bank. The report of the last shareholders' meeting has given no satisfaction.

UNITED CONSERVATIVES.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Bonar Law, at Newcastle, to-day, made a brief speech in which he emphasised unity and loyalty among the Conservatives. He affirmed that they would never enter into competition with the Liberals in making promises which they were not able to fulfil.

The Conservatives were a national party desiring to raise the condition of the mass of the people, but rather than imitate Mr. Lloyd George they would spend their life in the cold shades of Opposition.

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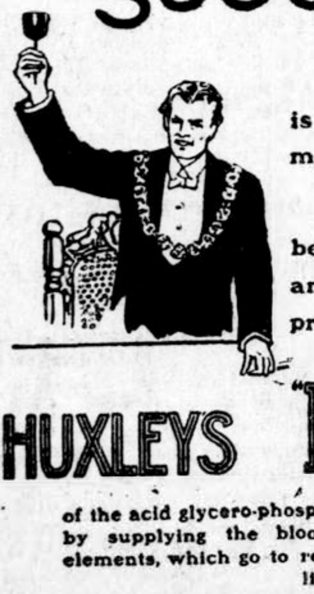

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HIGH COURT.

◆

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL CONVERSION.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

JAMNADAS DEOKARAN V. MULJI JETHA AND CO., A FIRM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 6,300 as damages for wrongful conversion by the defendants of certain goods of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff is a cocoanut merchant, carrying on his business under the name and style of Messrs. Chhotalal Jivanlal and Company, at Bombay.

The defendants are general merchants and carry on their business at Bombay.

The plaint states that the plaintiff is a cocoanut merchant and for the purposes of his business sends goods of various descriptions to Nicober to be bartered there for cocoanuts. The defendants also carry on a similar business as the plaintiffs. By an agreement of 9th September, 1911, the defendants agreed to ship certain goods of the plaintiff to Nicober by their ship Harsinger The goods were to be bartered at Nicober for cocoanuts and the defendants agreed to ship such cocoanuts either to Cochin or Calcutta as the plaintiff should desire. The defendants shipped certain goods of the plaintiff accordingly; and there bartered the said goods for cocoanuts to the extent of nearly 90,000 of them through the captain of the ship Harsinger. The ship sailed to Cochin with 90,000 cocoanuts on board and arrived there in February, 1912. On arrival the plaintiffs' agent demanded delivery of the cocoanuts. On 22nd February 1912, the captain of the ship acting under the defendants' instructions, refused to deliver the cocoanuts, saying that the plaintiff had no right to the same. The defendants disposed of the said cocoanuts by their agent at Cochin on their own account. By a letter of 16th April 1912, the plaintiff called upon the defendants to pay the value of the cocoanuts with interest at 9 p.c., to the plaintiff. In their reply the defendants said that the goods supplied by the plaintiffs for the purpose of being shipped and the cocoanuts bartered for the said goods belonged to them. The plaintiff, therefore contends that he is entitled to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 6,300, being the market price of 90,000 cocoanuts at Rs. 70 per 1,000 cocoanuts, at the date by the wrongful conversion by the defendants.

In their written statement the defendants state that they are not aware of the plaintiffs' allegation that he (plaintiff) is a cocoanut merchant. The affairs of the defendants' firm were under the management of Mr. R. D. Sethn, as Receiver, from 20th October, 1910, to 20th October, 1911. The letter of 9th September 1911, was written, if written at all, without the knowledge or consent of the defendants or Sethna. The letter purports to have been signed by one Nathu Nanji, a correspondence clerk in the defendants' employ at their shop in Mandvi. If the agreement was at all made, it was beyond the scope of the authority of Nathu Nanji and was not binding on the defendants. The said letter purports to have been addressed to the plaintiffs' firm at Nicober but the defendants are informed that the plaintiff had neither a branch nor an agent at Nicober, who could have received the same. The plaintiff knows that the defendants do never carry in their vessels other merchants' goods to Nicober for the purpose of bartering the same for cocoanuts. The defendants deny that the goods mentioned in the plaint were shipped by the plaintiff by the ship Harsinger. They deny that the Harsinger sailed for Cochin with 90,000 cocoanuts or any cocoanuts belonging to the plaintiff. The ship took only 62,000 cocoanuts belonging to the defendants as she could not hold any more. As the cocoanuts belonged to the defendants, the captain refused to give delivery of the same to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover Rs. 6,300 from then. Without prejudice to their previous contentions, in the event of the plaintiff being held entitled to recover Rs. 6,300, the defedants' claim credit for reasonable freight in respect of plaintiffs goods alleged to have been shipped from Bombay to Nicober and for cocoanuts from Nicober to Cochin and for the passage money of the plaintiffs' servant from Bombay to Nicober. The defendants say that this suit has been brought by the plaintiff in conjunction with Nathu Nanji, a dismissed servant of the defendants, out of malice, in order to harass the defendants.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Vithakar appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. R. D. Wadia and Mr. Mirza appeared for the defendants. The evidence is being recorded and the case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Hiralal and Company.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR-CAR DRIVING.

◆

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a motor-car driver named C. De Mello was charged with negligent driving, with disobeying the reasonable orders of the Police, and with failing to report an accident. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the Gunpati day the accused drove his motor car along Pinjrapole Road in a rash and negligent manner with the result that it collided with a passing conveyance. A policeman told him to stop the car, but the accused drove on.

The accused was convicted on the first two charges and fined Rs. 30. He was acquitted of the third charge.

REPORTED THEFT.

◆

Luxmidas Narayanji, a commission and banking agent residing at Matunga Station has made a report to the Police stating that jewellery and cash amounting to Rs. 1,076 were stolen from his trunk on Wednesday night.

THE CAUSE LIST.

◆

BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Peition for hearing.

The Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co., In the Credit Bank of India Ltd., v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & ors. Petitioners.

The Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co., In the Credit Bank of India Ltd., v. Siribai widow Pititioners.

The Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Motichand & D. In the Credit Bank of India Ltd., v. Zaverchand Thackersey Petitioner.

The Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Matubhai J & M In the Bombay Banking Co. Ltd., v. The Pioneer Bank Ltd., Petitioner Chitnis M & K.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

239-11—Daphtary F & D Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Uakerdas Gowrishankar a firm 10th Oct. 1913.

51-11—Mirza M & Mang Keshowlal Chhotalal a firm v. Velji Kanji a firm & anr. 13th Oct. 1913.

340-647—Matubhai J & M Mulji Soonderji & anr. v. Lilladhare Hemraj a firm 14th Oct. 1913.

647-13—Patell & E T Devji Kaji v. Morarji Chaturbhooj and anr. Madhowji K & Ch 11th Sep. 1913.

468-08—Smetham B & Co., Shanker Chimnaji v. Dhondiba Panduji Banker Khand L & M 7th Oct. 1913.

798-13— F P Pavri Jijabai widow v. Rambhawoo Jankaji and ors. Awad S A Tyabji 7th Oct. 13.

693-13—Sabnis & G Virji Jaitha & Co., a firm v. Govind Ragunath Thaker & ors. Matubhai J & M 13th Oct. 1913.

S C St.-4653-13—Mulla & Mulla Sabaji Narayan v. Govind Annaji & Co., Sabnis & G. 13th Oct. 1913.

720-13—Manchershaw Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co., Mata J & M 13th Oct. 1913.

805-13—Ardesir H D & Co. Kanji Pragji v. Panji Vallabhdas & ors. Surajmal & Co. 14th Oct. 1913.

231-13—Dastur & Co. Jamnabai widow & anr. v. Tejpal Nursey & anr. Tyabji D & Co. 14th Oct. 1913.

Poona 491-08—Mulla & Mulla Jamnadas & Co. a firm v. K Irani Madhowji K & Ch. 14th Oct. 1913.

998-12—Surajmal & Co. Vithaldas Judhowji & anr. v. Talackchand Hakimchand & ors. Mulla & M 21st Oct. 1913.

65-865-13—Unwalla P & Papa Ardeshir Rustomji Hongkongwalla v. Perozsha Rustomji Honkongwalla & ors. 25th Sept. 1913.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal (in court.)
Long Causes.

1201-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M & K Part heard.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji & anr. Sabins & G Part heard.

1080-09—Mirza M & M Rustomji Byramji Chokshi v. Bejonji Bramyji Chokshi & ors. Jehangir G & B Mehta & D.

1245-12—Mulji & Tha. Nana Yesoo Padval v. Sitabai widow & ors. Dastur & Co. Part heard. 11-8-13.

For hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Raghuvaya N & Co. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Divkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co. a firm Pestonji R. K. and Co. Part Heard 20-9-13.

For Further Directons and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report.

700-10—Dubash and Co. Laximidas Goculdas v. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy and ors. Bh. K. & G. Little & Co., Dubash & Co.

For Further Directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

212-12--Matu J. and M. Champsey Porbat and ors v. The Advocate General of Bombay and ors. Little & Co., Mauch. and N. Sh. D. and D.

Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. and D. Nandibhai v. Vasanji Haridas and ors. Manecklal and Ty. Madh. K. Ch.

1280-12—Dikshit and Pur. Khanderao Nana Moroba. v. Vasantarao Nana Moraba and ors. Deph. F. and D. Mulji and Ch.

1120-12—Patell and Ez. The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd., v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck and ors. Payne & Co., Unwalla P & P.

26-13—Forbes & Co., (For a pauper) Joothibai Widow Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and T Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C., For postponement.

35-12—Judah and S Nagoobai Widow v. Bapoo Balvant Ventre.

671-12—Dubash & Co., Sha Hansa Fataji and Co., a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand & Co., a firm and anr. Khanderao L & M.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V.

1337-12—Edgelow G W & Co., Messrs. Narrottam and Co., a firm v. Dharmsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand & D For postponement.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co., Hira Vella and ors. v. Khmidas alias Bapudas Laxmandas and ors. Amin and D S A Tyabjee Mulji K and Th.

732-12—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors Mulla and M.

718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Mensey and ors. vs. Sha Malsey Bharwal and aor. Motichand and D.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D. and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Shroff D. and D.

SELLING CACKERS WITHOUT A LICENCE.

◆

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Devidas and thirty others were charged with selling crackers without a license on the Divali day. All the accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to pay fines from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

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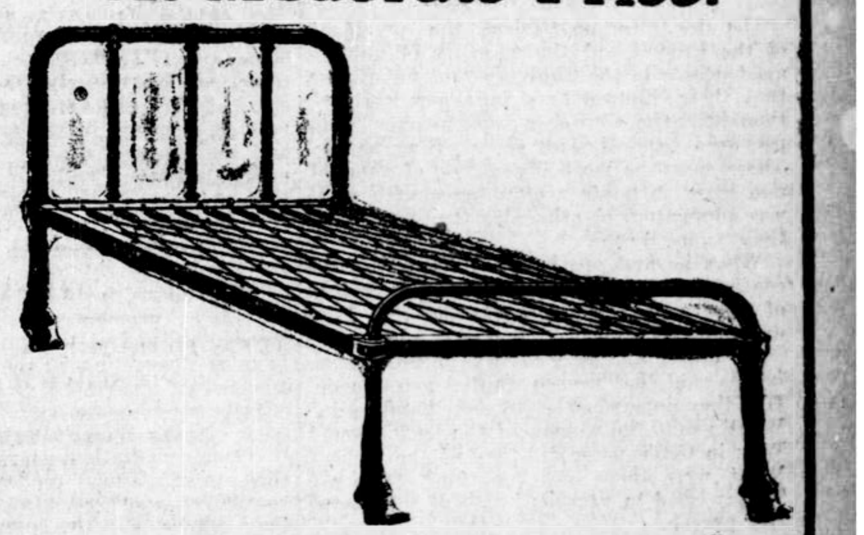

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WOMEN PREACHERS.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION'S NEW DEPARTURE.

PRESIDENT DEPRECATES SEX RIVALRY.

"The most important utterance I have ever heard at a session of the Union," was the description given by the Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon, the president, of a speech by Miss M. M. Allan, Principal of Homerton College, Cambridge, at the first meeting of women ever held in conjunction with the assembly of the Congregational Union, says the "Daily News" of Oct. 16.

The meeting was so great a success that similar gatherings are regarded as likely to become a regular feature of the annual assembly.

Mrs. Lees, of Oldham, presided over the crowded assembly, which was held in the Cliffton Congregational School, Southend-on-Sea, and the main question debated was the right of women to be admitted to the ministry.

NEED FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

Miss Allan said the churches ought not to ignore the tremendous change of attitude towards the Scriptures, and should make some appeal to University women to instruct the younger girls in Bible study. It was from the mother that the fundamentals of Christianity were learned by the children. Until women were better instructed in these matters the younger generation would find itself more and more dissatisfied at the apparent lack of agreement between ancient tenets and modern knowledge.

Thousands of intelligent mothers were at their wits'-end for light and leading on spiritual matters, and too often they were but poor pilots of the lives they launched into the world. Mothers must talk to the young frankly on these subjects at a time when they knew that young people by the hundred were heading straight towards agnosticism the moment they left their parents. (Applause.)

"ONLY TINKERING."

Miss Pickworth, Brighton, complained that women's work in the Churches was far too limited; it was "only tinkering." It was a remarkable thing that the great agitation in favour of the Criminal Law Amendment Act came from outside rather than inside the Churches. The Churches did not do sufficient for the sweated and slum women. (Applause.) The Churches ought never to acquiesce in the double standard of morality. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Lees said one of the best sermons she had ever heard was preached by a woman, and she saw no reason why women should not be ministers, as in America. At the same time she saw no pressing necessity for women to enter the ministry.

MENACE OF REVOLUTION.

Mrs. Herbert Stead dealt with the duty of the Church towards "the woman in the back street." She complained that religious organisations had driven the poor woman deeper down rather than had helped her up, by teaching her to accept doles and to understand that hypocrisy was a marketable possession.

"We are in the midst of great industrial unrest," said Mrs. Stead. "What it may lead to, God knows. Is the Church speaking out and telling the people the will of God, careless of whether it hurts the rich man? This work lies in the hands of women, and they may save the country from a revolution."

AGAINST SEX RIVALRY.

The Rev. Morgan Gibbon, the president of the Union, said the majority of middle-aged people in the Churches did not realise that their children lived in a new world of thought. The Churches were utterly unprepared to deal with these young people. There must be more liberality of thought and more intimate acquaintance with what was happening, or otherwise they would lose their young people.

When he first saw ladies in the pulpit he confessed to a slight tremor and a feeling of what a good thing it was that St. Paul was thoroughly dead. (Laughter.)

He did not know what was meant when it was said that women wanted more to do. Had they done what lay to their hand to do? What about the woman in the back street? Why in God's name did they not go to her? What were they waiting for? (Cheers.) They wished to preach; let them get elected and preach.

"SEX RIVALRY."

"I deprecate this sex rivalry altogether," proceeded the president. "My trouble is not with the over-interested woman, but with the growing type who does not care at all. It would be an enormous loss if in exchange for the old type of deeply religious woman, who did her great work in the home in a quiet way and asked for no distinction, we got a modern woman, rushing, bustling, and hustling everybody, throwing her soul upon externals. We want women in our Churches to teach a quiet, more dignified life.

"I used to believe in women's suffrage until women converted me to the more barbarian scheme of things."

Women were wanted, he added to lead the age from the gross and vulgar sex novel and from the silly play.

Mr. James Dobson, of Whetstone, suggested that the speech of the president was tinged with patronage towards women. He doubted whether, if women qualified as preachers, one church in a hundred would accept them. Man, he alleged, would refuse to sit at the feet of those who were better able to instruct them on religious and moral matters than their own sex.

Sir Albert Spicer said that last week Mansfield College admitted the first woman to take the full theological course. The lady was not, however, pledged to become a preacher.

MISSIONARY CRISIS.

Sir Albert Spicer presided at a valedictory missionary gathering in the Khursaal, Southend, at night. He expressed the conviction that the financial crisis of missionary effort would soon disappear. Great promise attended the inauguration of the undenominational work of the laymen's missionary movement at a time when reports from India and China indicated that the Christian communities were determined not to break up into various denominations to which we at home were accustomed.

MENACE OF UNREST.

WORKERS IN THE MODERN STATE.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Mr. H. W. Massingham writes to the "Daily News":—

I am not exactly an unqualified admirer of Lord Northcliffe and Lord Northcliffe's kind of journalism. But I recognise that he has done it one service. He has turned, or is turning, the "Times" into something like a modern newspaper. There are some features of his control which one does not approve; but, on the whole, the new "Times" is better than the old. It is more alive, and takes a wider, more detached view, than the purely conservative organ which it has displaced. It is beginning to handle the Irish question, the Constitutional question, and above all, the Labour question, in a spirit which shows its realisation of the case for social and political development, and the impossibility of merely putting a few baulks to the old order. If I may take an example from the Papacy, one may say that the contrast between the "Times" of to-day and the "Times" of yesterday resembles that between the rule of Pius the Ninth and that of Leo the Thirteenth. The days of "non possumus" are over. The famous Encyclical against progress must be torn up, we must begin to "transact with" civilisation.

AN APPROACHING CONFLICT.

Just at this moment, too, necessity is upon all of us, the more especially on the possessing classes, to wake up and realise that kind of society that surrounds them. There are some signs that we are approaching, with our accustomed unpreparedness, a conflict of great moment and vast range. Look at the Dublin situation. Here the leading Nationalist capitalist in Ireland is actually forging against the workers the weapon of eviction with which the landlords' battle with the tenants was fought and lost, while he denies them the right of free combination which is the only practicable door to industrial peace. What can come of such an attitude? And what, also, is likely to be the response to the attempt to form a heavily-endowed federation of employers to fight trade unionism? The first signs of the answer are to be found in the resolution of the Miners' Conference at Scarborough, in which the miners' organisation called upon its council to "approach the executive committees of other big trade unions with a view to co-operative action in support of each other's demands." Embattled host, therefore, is likely to meet embattled host, while the rest of the nation looks helplessly on, and its equally helpless Government is tossed this way and that between the pressure of the two forces.

THE RAILWAY WORKERS.

There is a third menace; a close, lowering cloud on the horizon, and that is the unrest among the railway workers. They indeed have for years sustained a running fight with the companies. On the whole, the issue is to their advantage, but it has never been decisive. They have never got the fair and square settlement they wanted—and that is a full recognition of their unions. In a very interesting and important article, the "Times" of Saturday explores this dangerous situation. The companies and the workers do not, it says, understand each other, and cannot get into touch with each other. The men do not appreciate the special difficulties of railway management, and the companies are "too stiff-necked" to take them into confidence. They cannot see how men whom they are used to treat as "servants" now demand to be regarded as "workmen." As a result these men are becoming more and more enthusiastic for trade unionism. The most important elements in the service, the guards and the drivers, are mostly in the trade union movement, and the "Times" reports that at many of the chief railway centres from 80 to 90 per cent. who manipulate the traffic are trade unionists. The correspondent admits that in addition to the question of self-respect, these workers have serious practical grievances. Work has been speeded-up, and at the same time promotion is much slower than in the past. Moreover, advances of wages have been more than counteracted by the rise in the prices of food. Under the circumstances, they feel that the conciliation scheme does not meet their case. Their representatives on the boards have no substantial rights. And they believe that the companies mark them down, and that on this pretence or another they are often dismissed.

MASTERS AND MEN.

On the other hand, the companies, while old-fashioned and autocratic in their management, have their difficulties. They are out to raise their charges so as to meet a rise of wages, and they could not use the weapon of a lock-out in order to defeat a threatened strike. If they acknowledged the trade unionists' plea for representation, they would also have to admit the right to strike—i.e., to contemplate the suspension of a service which they are not allowed to suspend. So they boggle continually at the demand for "recognition," and try to evade it by every means in their power. And thus, concludes the correspondent, there is a deadlock between the directors and the workers of our railway system.

It is easy to see that this strife must end in the victory of the men as far as recognition goes. Workers are not children, and in the modern State they cannot be treated as such. But the struggle must be long and bitter, and the public will suffer heavily before it is settled. The recalcitrancy of the railway companies may therefore involve a measure of State intervention which may involve a vital readjustment of the position of the railways. The companies, intensely conservative in their management, may be unable to face the strain of the new situation; and the beginning of a national railway system, ending in the complete nationalisation of the railway system, may well be the result. That, of course, could not mean the concession of the Syndicalist solution of making the workers practically masters of the railroads. The public interest must also be regarded. But we have clearly come to a pass in which a refusal to recognise the signs of the times may bring the present railway management to the ground, and make it difficult for statesmen with the best will in the world to reinstate it.

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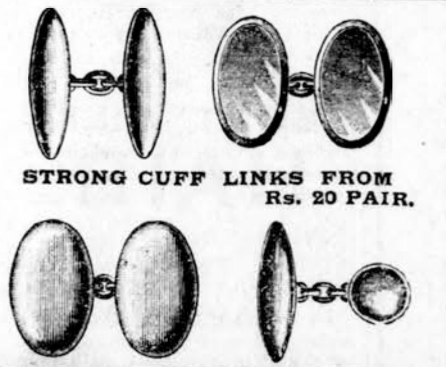
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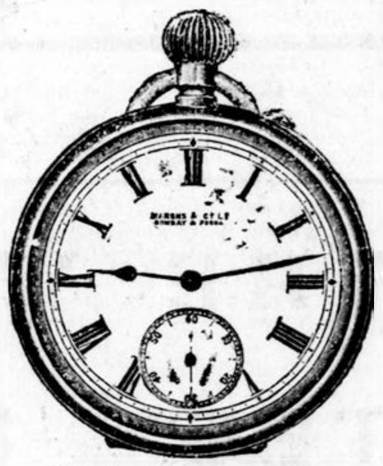
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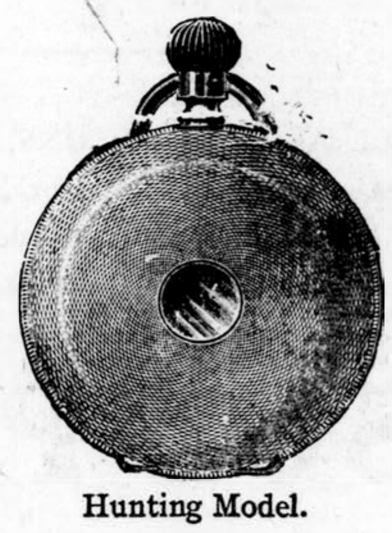
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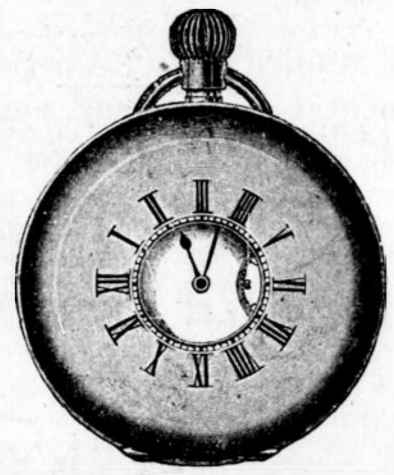
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A REMARKABLE STORY

◆

THE ADVICE OF A WOMAN.

HOW SHE SUCCEEDED.

Here is a remarkably interesting story by Madame de la Ruelle, who was the fifth woman to become a lawyer in France, and holds an important Governmental position. She is now visiting the United States, commissioned by the French Government to study the methods of regulating factory labour, and especially the steps that have been taken in the United States for protecting women factory workers and improving their condition. She writes in the N. Y. "Outlook" on "La Femme Arrivee," and it is a very notable article.

HER ASPIRATIONS.

"I am going to speak plainly about my own aspirations, struggles, and success, because I feel that I have a message for the young girls and untried women; I believe that the story of my own struggles and experiences may be of some help to them," she says.

"Some years ago I had to choose between being a sort of prisoner in a gilded cage—being fed and housed and expected to move in a certain prescribed circle—and breaking away from this environment and making my own career in life. My mind was made up. I wanted to be free, and I determined to win this freedom. I knew that I had to look for my own food.

"But still I had spent one year in England, having been sent there to learn the language and to get some general English eduction, and this experience gave me new views and a feeling of independence that I perhaps would not have had without it.

I WANTED TO BE FREE.

"So I was sure that I wanted to be free, and yet at the same time I did not want, so to speak, to de-class myself. I did not want to give the slightest offence to my family, to my friends, or to the members of the social circle to which I belonged. I knew, therefore, that I must achieve my freedom through some other avenue than trade or industrial work, because that would mean working for money, and if I did that I should have been lowered and should have put myself out of the class into which I had been born.

"There were very few things open to me. I thought of being an inspector in a Government department. There were a few positions open to a woman where certain qualities of tact and of womanhood were as essential as technicl education. But they were rare, and were usually given to the widows and daughters of men who had rendered some big public service.

"Knowledge came to me of the position of Inspector of Labour. This office demanded certain capabilities and qualifications that I felt I could try to supply. For instance, such a position demanded a woman of force, dignity, and authority, but free exacting. I knew such positions were very from nervousness, because the duties are rare. There are now exactly seventeen women inspectors for the whole of France.

"I remember we were living in the country at that time. I was returning home with my mother, and bought a newspaper to read, and I saw that the competition was open for three vacancies. This was to open the door for the restless bird struggling in the cage. I came home greatly excited —'*completement bouleversee*'—I could not sleep that night. I decided I would get that position or die."

She goes on to tell how splendidly she studied for the examinations and how she successfully passed them.

"I passed the examination and received my appointment from the Government—a life apointment, unless I resign or have charges brought against me. Almost immediately after receiving the appointment I entered upon my duties, going first to a department in Normandy, where I had to visit all the factories and workshops where women were employed. In our inspection we have to consider what laws are in existence and how the laws are applied, the hours of work, and the conditions under which women work from a hygienic point of view.

SHE BECOMES AN INSPECTOR.

"The position of Labour Inspector is a noble mission; but it is hard sometimes, because too often the employers do not like us, and the working people do not understand us, and so do not like us either. I soon began to like them, however. I had been a society woman, I was a college woman, and I was a professional woman, for soon after beginning as an inspector I took up the study of law for four years, and was the fifth woman to be licensed in law by the French Government. Yet, *though I can say I have been in every class of society, the woman I like best, because I think they are the most moral, the most clever, and the most interesting, are the women engaged in industrial work.*

"I say they are the most intelligent because it is not college science that gives intelligence; it is the science of life; and you learn the science of life by living the life. You do not get it out of books; on the contrary, from books you are sometimes prejudiced regarding life; you believe yourself superior, and you are mistaken.

HOW YOU LEARN LIFE.

"You learn life by living, and those poor little *midinettes* in Paris are often artists; they do not work mechanically; they use their brains as much as their fingers. They are full of heart, feeling, sentiment, those dear little working-girls, and they grow, and perhaps in time become *patrons*, employing dozens of other young girls.

"They are not only artists, but often refined, noble women in the highest sense of the word. You are not an artist unless you are refined in your feeling and noble in your sentiments and aspirations. These women often achieve an artistic triumph in a dress they make, and they do not do it alone for the sum of money they are to get, but because they love their work—and sometimes they refuse to work for certain people.

"I learned life from these working people; I really did not know anything about it as a society woman or as a lawyer. The little I have learned I learned from them. They have taught me to be broadminded, to be human—and that means everything.

I HAVE SUCCEEDED.

"I have fought my fight and I have succeeded, but I would advise no woman to undertane this struggle for a mere whim or passing fancy; it is only for one whose heart is in her work. Many women take up something just because they are restless and do not know just what to do, and by so doing they give wrong ideas to young girls; they make them almost disgusted with the plain and simple life—with the life that has no excitement in it; and that is a great mistake—a great wrong, in fact. It belongs to *une femme arrivee*, as I have been kindly called, to caution inexperienced girls. I would say to them: 'Do not do as I have done, unless you are forced to it, or feel within you an overmastering impulse to succeed alone. If conditions are not very unfortunate, a woman, no matter how clever she may be, or how strong may be her desire to do something great in the world, can always find an outlet for her noble aspirations in being the helpmate of a husband —in helping him 'to arrive'—and that is the ideal condition.

THIS IS THE REAL THING.

"I recall a conversation I had with a friend of mine, Mademoiselle Vigneron, who is, in truth, *une femme arrivee*. She is Inspector-General of Technical Schools for all France, and Chevlier of the Legion of Honour. She has a splendid salary; she has several times been sent on Government missions to Italy, and her position is more secure than even that of her Minister, because he is changed with the fluctuations of politics, but she stays. I was visiting her recently when a young woman came in. She was the wife of a young doctor who lived in the same house with Mademoiselle Vigneron, perhaps twenty-five years of age, and was nursing her first baby. She made a little call, and as she disappeared. Mademoiselle Vigneron said, pointing to her, '*Voila la verite*!—This is the real thing!

"*A woman who arrives must do so by herself; it means loneliness. I would rather advise a young girl to be, in the true and noble sense of the word, the wife of un homme arrive,*" concludes Mme. de la Ruelle.

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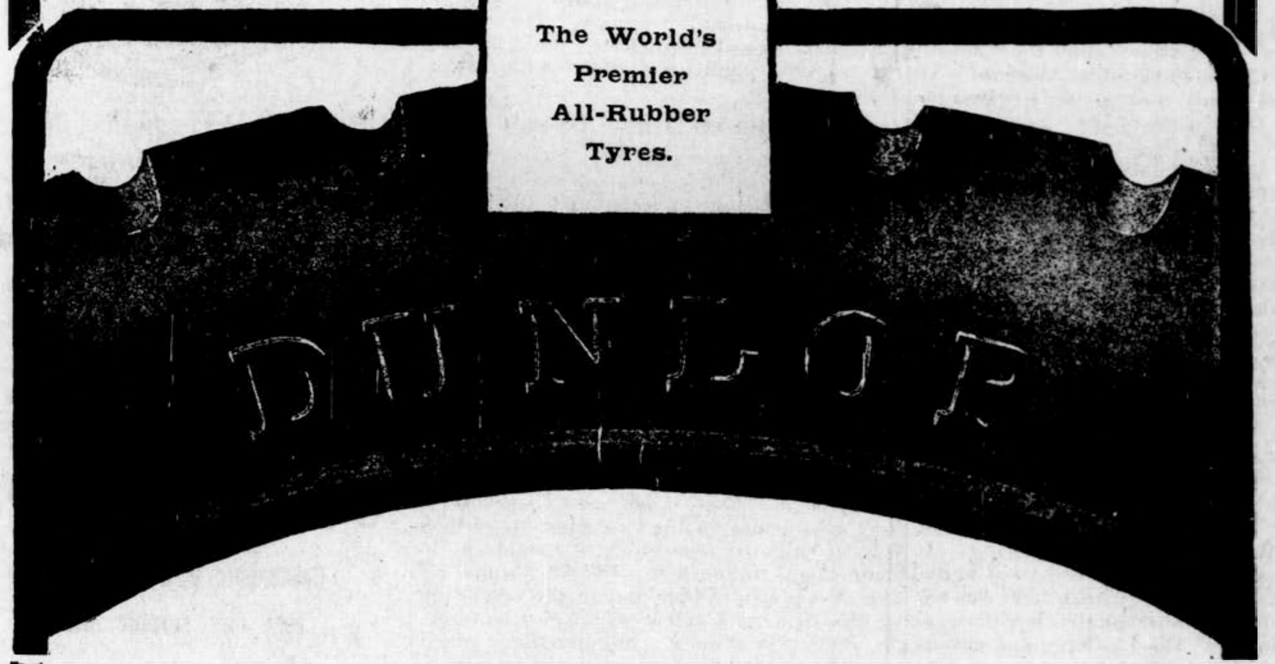

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MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL WEDDING.

BRILLIANT SCENE AT CEREMONY.

KING GIVES THE BRIDE AWAY

CHEERING CROWDS IN STREETS.

A clear blue sky with occasional white clusters of cloud drifting over a sunlit London, heralded the wedding day, says the "Daily Telegraph". But though there were bursts of sun throughout the forenoon, heavy banks of high grey cloud moved inwards all the morning, and, after all, it was in sober English October weather that, after many years, a Prince of England married a Scotch Princess. Early sightseers began to line the Mall as the bells of Westminister struck nine and by the time of the arrival of the first guests, at about ten minutes past eleven, there was a restless multitude lining not only the great througfare through St. James's Park, along which the King was to pass to his other palace, but the route to be taken by the bride from and to the house of the Princess Royal. Behind the eight and ten deep crowd along the kerb hawkers of souvenirs and programmes drove a good trade, and the proverbial good nature of an English multitude was never better shown.

The first signs of the coming winter could be seen in the park. The leaves of the elms and planes, though still making a brave show, swirled down over the ranks of spectators, and the lines of St. James's Palace could be seen through the trees far more certainly than was possible a week ago. The dull, weather-beaten red of its brick walls contrasted well with the rich new stone of Buckingham Palace, still half-veiled in scaffolding.

WITHIN THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel of St. James's, small as it is, had an especial claim to the honour of the day's ceremony. For within its walls have been married Queen Anne., Frederick Prince of Wales, George IV., Queen Victoria, Frederick, Germon Emperor, and King George himself. Nay more was not old St. James's Palace itself—of which the chapel and the gate are the only surviving remains—built to commemorate the espousal of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Royal indeed are its associations, and yesterday's ceremony added one to the long records of the alliances of the English dynasty. In itself the chapel is of small dimensions. It cannot hold 200 persons. There is little in it to attract the notice of the architect, except, perhaps, the roof, the panelled and recessed compartments of which were designed by Holbein. Yesterday the brown and gilt walls were hung with lilies, chrysanthemums, and smilax, and the alter was decorated with the golden cross and basin that were used by Charles II. Besides the unusually effective floral display at the east end of the chapel, little else was attempted to decorate the place. It was a wise decision. The plainer the background the better foil it is to the assemblage, and it would have been difficult to select a more characteristic gathering of English and Scots to show honour to this new alliance.

There was no period of weary waiting. Several marches were played on the organ as the guests arrived. It will be sufficient to mention some few of those who had been bidden to this intimate Royal ceremony to prove the catholic discernment with which the invitations had been sent. Besides the Ambassadors of France, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Spain, the United States,, and Japan, the Charges d'Affaires of Germany, Italy, and Russia represented their chiefs. Of the Ministery there were present the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Mackinnon Wood. Others in the chapel were the Duke and Duches of Norfolk the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Portland, the Marquis de Soveral, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Marchioness of Anglesey, the Earl of Rosebery, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, the Earl of Erroll, the Earl of Gosford, the Earl of Northbrok, the Earl of Lonesborough, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Bury, Viscount Knollys, Lord Daimeny, Lord Rothschild, Lord Stamfordham, Lord Strathcona, Lord Decies, Lord Hastings, and Lord Alastair Innes-Ker. The congregation in the chapel was an epitome of distinguished Englishmen and Scotsmen of this generation, and the brilliance of the Orders and uniforms almost dimmed the diamonds and the silks of the ladies present.

MARRIAGE SERVICE.

After the rendering of the marches and the procession of the officiating clergy—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapels Royal, and the Sub-Dean—the Royal guests began to arrive, the assembly rising to greet each in turn; Princess Christian and her daughters, Prince Albert accompanying them in a German uniform, and Princess Henry and Prince Leopold of Battenburg. Princess Patricia of Connaught, in greyblue, and the Crown Princess of Sweden followed. Then the Queen, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, was escorted to the Haut Pas, both wearing the riband of the Garter. Queen Mary was dressed in a gold brocaded white dress, filmed with chiffon. The King and Queen of Norway came next, with little Prince Olav between them, in high glee at the day's ceremonial. Then came the bridegroom, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales. The two former wore military ,the latter naval uniform, and all three displayed the riband of the Garter. They reached the appointed places before the altar and awaited the coming of the bride.

CONAUGHT-FIFE WEDDING.

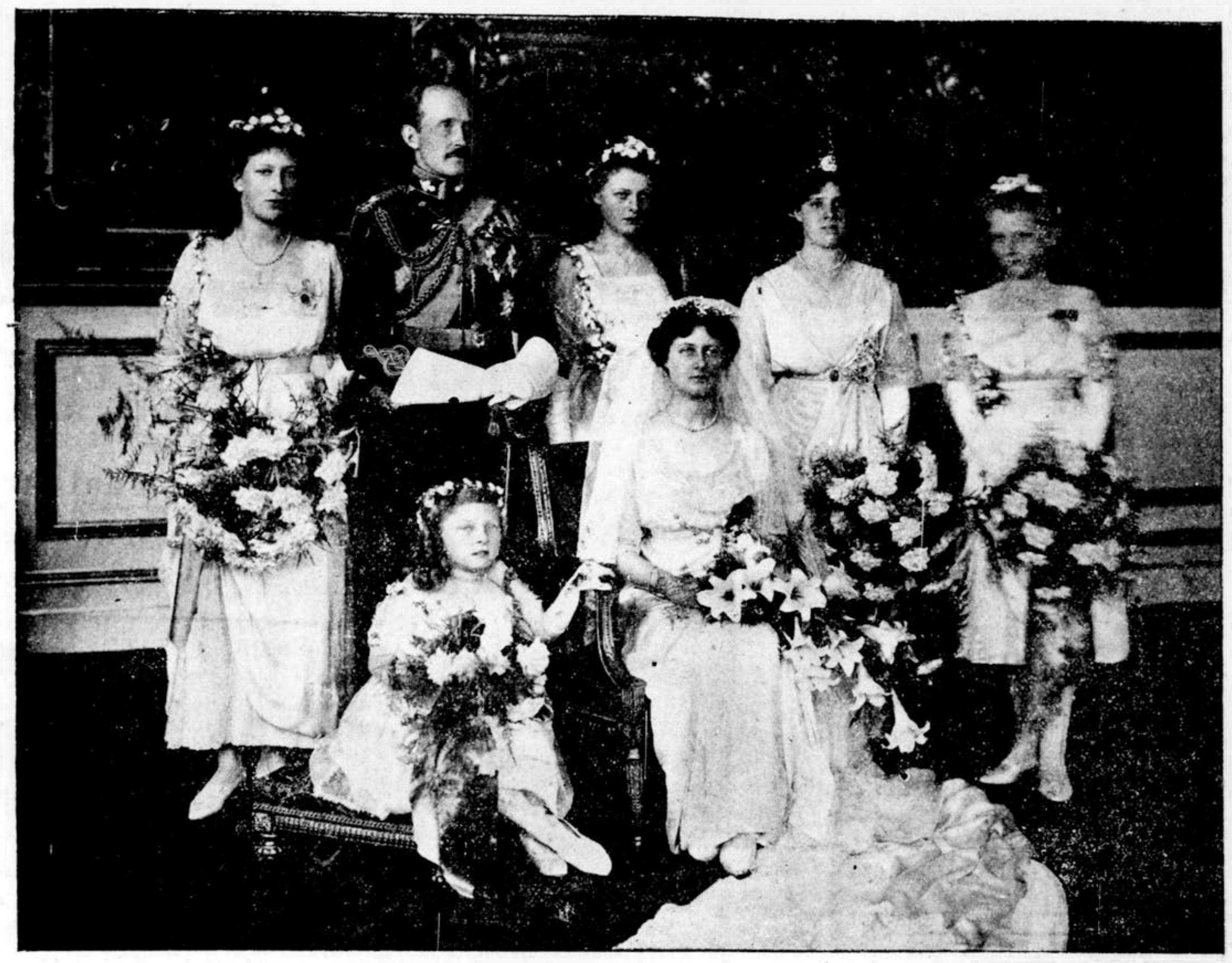

Photo by Ernest Brooks. Bombay Chronicle Press.

A ROYAL GROUP.

Left to Right :—Princess Mary, P.ince Arthur of Connnaught, Princess Mary of Teck, Princess Maud of Fife, Princess Helena of Teck. By the bride's side is Princess May of Teck.

Soon after twelve o'clock had been sounded from the Palace clock, the first notes of the hymn, "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us," announced the arrival of the Duchess of Fife. She was accompanied by his Majesty and the Princess Royal, the latter in a graceful dress of grey and white. Immediately behind the bride followed the bridesmaids in simple dresses of pink and white, with coronals of rosebuds in the hair, Princess Mary and Princess Maud leading the way, with the Princesses of Teck behind them. Before the simple, white altar of the chapel the two processions merged, and the familiar sentences of the Marrige Service of the Church of England fell solemnly from the lips of the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the appointed moment the King gave away his niece. Firmly and clearly the vows of the bridegroom and the bride were exchanged, and the Archbishop proclaimed them man and wife.

ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop then delivered the following address to the newly married couple:—

The thoughts in our hearts, the words on our lips to-day are given to us from of old. They shape themselves naturally into prayer and praise. "Lift up your hearts. We lift them up into the Lord. Let us give thanks into our Lord God. It is meet and right so to do." Yes, for to-day, in this memorable place, at the centre of English, of British, home life, we do something wherin all the land rejoices with us. From a full heart we here—with tens of thousands outside—bid God-speed to bridegroom and bride.

"For this cause," here in the chapel which you know so well, the chapel in which you, my child, were baptised, "We bow our knees into the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom every family in Heaven and earth is named, that He would grant you to be strengthened with might by His Spirit," and would vouchsafe to both of you. His children, abundant and varied blessing for many and many a day to come.

Rich streams of sacred memory overflow into the cup of happiness which to-day is yours. You would not have those memories absent from our thoughts. They lift us-float us—up into wholesome, invigorating touch with the noblest facts and issues of human life and its close relation to the ampler life which we cannot see. Memories of journeying and darkness, of adventure and peril, about which whole peoples cared,, and of the sacred passing of a full life here into that fuller life beyond. Memories more recent still, of anxiety turned into joy, while, again a nation and a dominion cared and hoped and prayed; and a nation—a Dominion—is giving thanks to-day.

You enter, as bride and bridegroom, upon a new home life, its pathway tesselated already with those chequered memories, and you would not—we could not—have one of them forgotten. And now the memories are transfigured into hopes and prayers. For the tradition, the trust, which you carry onwords is, by God's grace, going to be more fruitful still, as you fare forth into the duties and the opportunities which belong to a busy juncture in our Empire's story—into the hurrying movement of a restless time.

You, sir have touched the life of many nations at its centre, in moments of their mourning or their joy, and the lessons learned will now be focussed in an English home, which is going to be itself a seed-plot of all that is just and generous, all that is pure and lovely and of good report. Our country longs and cares that its central homes shall be thus pure and strong and simple, that husband and wife, parents and children, shall be all in all to one another, and that the deep sanctity of the marriage bond shall be reverenced as a thing divine. Be yours, then, the mutual society, help, and comfort that the one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and adversely. God give us grace to serve Him together here among us all, and together to come at last to the larger life beyond.

CLOSING SCENE.

Lady Arthur Hill's setting of the hymn, "O Perfect Love," was then sung, and the service concluded. The various processions were reformed into one united column, in which the bride and bridegoomr naturally took the most prominent places, being followed by their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the Princes Royal. Immediately behind them came the King and Queen of Norway, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The procession made its way to the Picture Galley, where the register was signed, and while the newly-married pair were speeding to the Princess Royal's house in Portmansquare, the assembled guests had leisure to look at the magnificent display of wedding presents.

So it ended as it had begun, in the loud long welcome of the streets, and there can be no higher benediction of man's devising than the heartfelt "God bless you," of the plain man or woman in the London crowd. It is not given lightly; yesterday it was given in full measure. No newly-wed couple has been sped on their fresh life with kindlier wishes or sincerer blessings, and the best and most confident hopes of all attend Prince Arthur and his bride. People do not forget that the King himself once honoured the bridegroom with the half-serious, half-jesting title of "second in command."

It was a ceremony of dircetness, solemnity, and simplicity, and Prince and Princes Arthur of Connaught begin their joint life with the best wishes of every soul in the United Kingdom.

In addition to the contracting parties, the clergy, and all the members of the Royal family, the signatories to the marriage register included the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and the Earl of Rosebery.

THE LEAVE TAKING.

Sightseers who had witnessed the procession from St. James's began to assemble in and about Portman-square soon after two. They saw a good deal to interest them. Before three o'clock Royal relatives began to assemble at the Princess Royal's London house to bid good-bye to the bride and bridegroom. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Sweden and Princess Patricia, arrived early. The Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and their pretty children, and Princess Louise followed. Then came Queen Alexandra, whose presence afforded immense delight to the crowd, Princess Victoria, and the King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olav, a straight lillte figure in sailor dress.

All arrived in motor-cars except the King and Queen, who drove in a pair-horsed carriage, arriving at three o'clock. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. To them the crowd offered a loyal and respectful greeting. Nearly three-quarters of an hour passed, during which the multitude had grown to an enormous size, and then the Duke of Connaught and his daughters left. As the Royal motor was turning into Great Cumberland-place the car which was to carry the bride and bridegroom to Charing-cross was brought opposite the door, and a footman attached to it a white satin slipper.

All the members of the Royal party then came out of the house, and formed two lines from the doorway to the motor. The King, the King of Norway, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alexander of Teck stood bare-headed. The King was on the pavement beside the right-hand pillar of the porch, and the Prince of Wales took up a position by the door of the car. The Queen was on the opposite side, on the top of the steps, and facing her Majesty was Princess Victoria, who stood next to Queen Alexandra. The King and Queen of Norway were on the same side as Queen Alexandra. Princess Mary was near Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, whose daughter was nearest the motor, facing the Prince of Wales.

SHOWERS OF RICE.

Two footmen then appeared with cloth bags, into which the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family put their hands and took rice. This old custom put the crowd in great good-humour, and though there was not at the moment an outburst of cheering, you could hear the hum of eager, expectant people, of excitement difficult to stifle. And wherever you looked you could see people jumping to catch a glimpse of what was happening.

The crowd had not to wait long. The Royal party themselves gave the signal to the people that the bride and bridegroom were about to leave. You saw the Royal faces turned towards the door, and then turn out again to look down the ranks, as much as to say, "Are you ready?" to the younger members, who were clearly enjoying the prospect of pelting their happy relatives. Neither Prince Arthur nor the Princess seemed afraid to run the gauntlet. The bride walked down the steps slightly in advance of the bridegroom, each getting a share of the rice thrown by the Queen and Queen Alexandra and the King. The other Princes and Princesses did not spare Prince Arthur and his bride, and the Prince of Wales gave them a copious shower of it. The whole party laughed merrily, and, after a hearty "good-bye," someone threw an old shoe for "luck."

The throng took up the "good-bye" immediately the motor started, and round after round of cheering showed the good wishes of everybody for Prince Arthur and his bride. A number of the Royal guests took their departure soon afterwards, but Queen Alexandra, with her two daughters, the King of Norway, and Prince Olav, stayed with the Princess Royal another hour, and only left her Royal Highness five minutes before the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary. Not till then did the cheering people disperse.

DEPARTURE FOR SANDWICH.

After visiting the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Clarence House, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught drove to Charing-cross. Their Royal Highness left at 4.20 by special train for Sandwich, on their way to Rest Harrow, which had been lent by Mr. Waldorf Astor for the honeymoon. The Duke of Connaught, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Patricia, Major Murray, Captain Bonham, and Captain Wyndham were present at the station.

The special train arrived at Sandwich punctually to time at seven minutes past six, and hearty greetings for Prince Arthur and his bride were forthcoming from large crowds of people who had assembled at the station. Prince and Princess Arthur entered a motor-car, and drove to Mr. Waldorf Astor's residence on Sandwich Bay, where several days of the honeymoon will be passed. The church bells of the old Cinque Port were rung in honour of the occasion.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

Driving in an open carriage from St. James's Palace to Portman Square with an escort of Scots Guards.

A MAN OF MYSTERY.

SUPPOSED BUDDHIST PRIEST AND FIVE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth MacGregor Reid, now living in Beaconsfield-villas, Brighton, petitioned for divorce in mail week on account of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Mr. George Watson MacGregor Reid, an Edinburgh D.Sc., at present residing in Clapham. There was no defence, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. W. O. Willis, for the petitioner, said the marriage took place on March 21, 1906, at the Congregational Church, Clifton-road, Brighton, and one child, a girl, had been born. Since August 5, 1907, the husband had deserted his wife. What the husband was they were not quite certain. He lived at 57, Cavendish-road, a large house standing in its own grounds and surrounded by a high wall which made it difficult to obtain access to him.

It was alleged, said counsel, that he was living there with a woman known as Mrs. Grant, and that there were several children, some passing by Mr. Reid's name and some in the name of Mrs. Grant. As far as could be gathered, some of the children had never been registered. He had been living in the Cavendish-road house for the last three years. Mrs. Grant was believed to have been formerly a servant of his.

Mr. Edward Johnson, an inspector for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, said that he visited the house in Cavendish-road and saw Mr. Reid, "I told Dr. Reid of the allegations in respect of the children. I was invited in and went up to the second floor. He said, 'I am a Buddhist priest and against all sorts of cruelty.' He called a woman from upstairs, and she brought in five children."

What did he call her?—I could not say. When the children were in the room he said, "I am not married."

Did he say whose children they were?—He led me to believe they were his children. He told me how he was treating them. One child passed by the name of John Reid, aged ten; another as Donald Grant, aged about five;and another phyllis Grant, aged about four. There were two younger ones.

The President pronounced the decree nisi, with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the one child of the marriage.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature rents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706. 156A

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

◆

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

24th Sunday after Trinity, 2nd Nov. 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns 428, 445, 313, 623; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles, Tours in *F.*; Hymns, 428, 427, 437. Collection for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m.,and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m. Matins; 9 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt.

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin. Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 Children's Service; 6-30 Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Emmanuel (C.M.S.) Girls' Boarding School; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Guerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.). Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arthur French. Offerteries on behalf of the B. D. C. Society.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A., 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer Sermon (Guarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale Chaplain, will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul.—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and Rev. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Encharist 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Childrens Service; 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Maxwell, Sup. General S. S. J. E. Alms for S. P. C. K. and Church expenses.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplains; Rev. W. Thomson M. A. and Rev. R. E. Lee, B. D. 9-30 a.m. United Morning Services; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service 7-15 p.m. Holy Communion.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain, Rev. R. M. Grey M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Communion Service. Preacher; Rev. R. M. Grey.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service, 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. J. Brown 5 p.m. Sunday School; Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. J. Brown.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Bishop J. W. Robinson.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Dr. Henry C. Mabie, D.D., LL.D., Baston, U. S. A. Sunday School; From 5 to 6 p.m. 6-30 to 6 -15 p.m., Adult Bible Class, open to all.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsi's Statue, Byculla, Congregationalist. Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's Meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m., All services in Marathi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B De Mounte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy; The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.,

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a.m. High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar. Rev. Mr. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques. Low Masses, 6-45 and 9 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier. Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—Masses 5, 5-30, 6-30 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m.; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. Vicar Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. Children's Masses; Daily Masses 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Evening Services.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba,—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., Oxon, Sundays 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

THE HIGH ART OF THE QUACK.

◆

CURIOUS ORIGIN AND REMEDY FOR LUMBAGO.

A story, which seems to be too good to be true, of the audacious wit and ingenuity of a quack doctor is told in the "Lancet."

A man who had been sitting on the damp grass for some hours writing with a lead pencil, and frequently sucking the point thereof while waiting for inspiration, eventually felt a sharp pain in his loins. He limped to a local quack. After questioning him as to the onset of the attack, the quack simply said: "plumbism." The man received some yellow pills, paid the fee, and went away. He was a studious person, and searched the encyclopædia for the meaning of "plumbism" and what lead-pencils were made of.

The next day he returned to the quack and said: "You told me I had 'plumbism,' which is lead-poisoning, and I now find there is no lead in lead-pencils, only graphite or plumbago." "Oh," replied the quack, airily "did I say plumbism is the cause of your lumbism? I meant to have said plumbago is the cause of your lumbago." "Oh," said the man, "but, anyhow, your pills are only bread." "Of course, of course," replied the quack. "Don't you know that bread is the oldest and finest thing to remove pencil-marks with? You didn't want me to give you indiarubber pills, did you?"

ROYAL WEDDING CAKE.

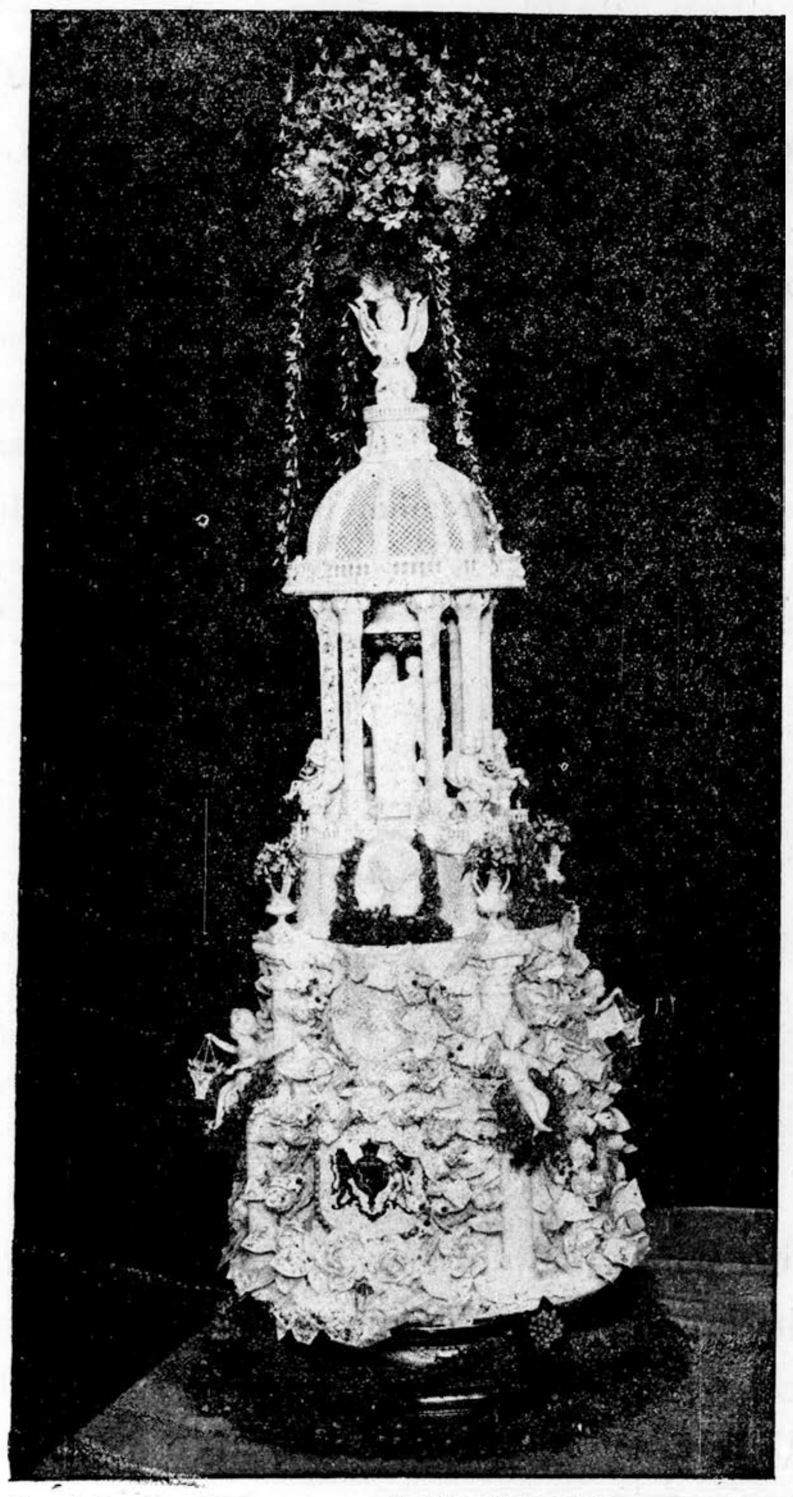

Photo by Ernest Brooks. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

WILD COURT SCENE.

◆

There was a scene of great excitement at the trial in Glasgow, on October 15, of Mrs. Smith and Miss Morrison, two well-known suffragettes, on charges of breaking into a house with the intention of setting it on fire.

Lord Salvesen was reviewing the evidence when Miss Morrison interrupted, saying she did not want to hear any more and would refuse to listen. She was removed for contempt of court.

His lordship passed sentence of eight months' imprisonment.

An uproar followed, cries of "Shame!" being intermingled with loud hisses, and missiles were thrown. An apple directed at the judge struck the wall behind him, but a juryman was hit on the face by another apple.

The police struggled with and ejected the women, one of whom attempted to throw some documents on to the bench. Three suffragettes were arrested and locked up.

Lord Salvesen announced that Miss Morrison would be brought up for sentence to be formally announced to her.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

IRISH SOUP.
BATTENBURG FILLETS OF FISH.
COLD SHEEP'S TONGUES A LA FREDERICK.
CASSEROLE AU RIZ.
KIDNEY CROUSTADES.
MANGO GRANITE.

Soupmeat As. 5. Fish As. 6. Tongues As. 3. Praivns As. 3. Beef As. 4. Kidneys As. 2. Vegetables As. 8. Eggs As. 7. Odds and Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 2-7.

IRISH SOUP.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and fry in it four tablespoonfuls of sliced green onions very gently, just to colour and no more Stir in a table spoonful of flour, and add gradually three large cupfuls of any meat broth, or milk and water only. When this is well cooked stir in a large cupful or lightly mashed potato, and seasoning to taste; pass all through a sieve, and add at the last a well beaten egg, in a little milk, cream or preserved milk. Serve with fried bread dice.

BATTENBURG FILLETS OF FISH.

Make a teacupful of fish broth from the bones and trimmings, and in this cook the fillets of fish. Roll the fillets with a stuffing of highly seasoned prawn or lobster. Turn the broth into a stiff sauce coloured and flavoured, with tomato and a little wine, pepper, salt and onion juice Coat the fillets with this till they are well covered. Serve with a thick sauce flavoured with cheese.

COLD SHEEP'S TONGUES A LA FREDERICK.

Cook the tongues till soft enough, to skin easily. Prepare a puree of cucumber flavoured with pepper, salt. and some mayonnaise sauce made with preserved milk instead of oil. The puree should be quite a stiffly thick mass. Make some good glaze with a teaspoonful of any good meat essence, seasoning to taste, and enough gelatine to make sure that it will set well. Trim the tongues split then and coat them with this glaze two or three times till they are thickly covered. Serve them round a heap of the cucumber puree.

CASSEROLE AU RIZ.

Make a thick rice paste by boiling it in only enough water to ensure this probably a teacupful to two large ones of water. Add to this an egg, flavouring to taste and beat well. With this line a casserole half way up an inch thick; fill in the centre with any savoury mince, or only mixed vegetables fried brown and simmered in a little water and butter till quite soft. Cover with some of the rice puree, seal down the lid and set in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Serve in the casserole.

KIDNEY CROUSTADES.

Prepare some flat cakes of mashed potato, egg and breadcrumb them. Fry them in boiling fat. Carefully scoop out the centre and fill it with a farce of kidney and bacon pounded and mixed stiff with a little brown sauce and flavouring to taste. Cover with the little potato lid and serve them on fried toasts sprinkled with Worcester sauce.

MANGO GRANITE.

Make a thick syrup by boiling a large cupful of sugar with two of water till thick, adding the juice of two or three limes and the peel of half a one which will re removed when the syrup is ready. Add to this a large cupful of the pulp of fresh mangoes or the Canned Pulp, to be had at same of the shops; run all through a sieve. A little brandy or liqueur may be added; set it to freeze till it is like half frozen snow, Soak some tinned apricots in spirit or wine and chop them into small pieces. Stir these quickly into the granite just before serving in custard glasses with a little sponge or other biscuits.

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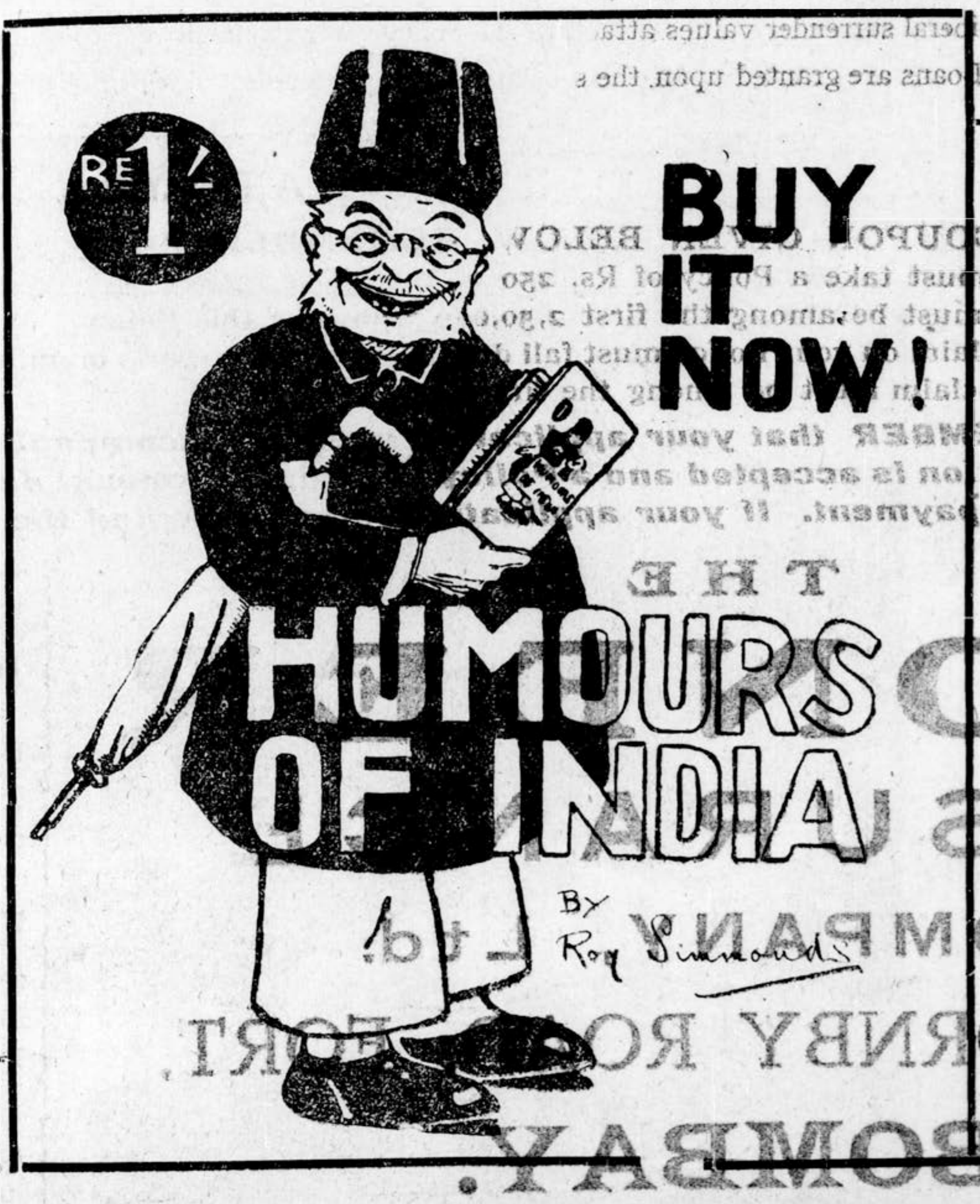

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From among the first 2,50,000 people who insure for Rs. 250 each under Class A of

THE MILLIONS POLICY

THE HEIRS OF THE FIRST 10,000 Policyholders who die after the third year's premium has been paid, on all policies will receive the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 in the following order :

THE ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION.

1	CLAIM OF Rs.	25,000	Rs. 25,000.
1	„ „ „	15,000	„ 15,000.
1	„ „ „	10,000	„ 10,000.
5	CLAIMS „ „	4,000	„ 20,000.
12	„ „ „	1,250	„ 15,000.
20	„ „ „	750	„ 15,000.
160	„ „ „	625	„ 1,00,000.
800	„ „ „	250	„ 2,00,000.
3,000	„ „ „	100	„ 3,00,000.
6,000	„ „ „	50	„ 3,00,000.
10,000	CLAIMS OF		Rs. 10,00,000.

The heirs of the first claimant will receive Rs. 25,000, those of the second Rs. 15,000, and so on until the sum of **Rs. 10 lakhs** has been divided among 10,000 claimants Each claim will be in addition to the sum assured.

Annual Premium for Assurance of Rs. 100 under Class A—10 years of The MILLIONS Policy.

AGE.	10 YEARLY PAYMENTS.	
	Rs.	a.
14-20	8	0
21-25	8	4
26-30	8	10
31-35	9	1
36-40	9	8
41-45	10	0

The premium for the first year must be paid in full.

Ladies and gentlemen alike can take this policy.

The premium rate for Ladies is annas 12 in excess of the above rates for every Rs. 100.

Only one policy of Rs. 250 will be issued to each applicant.

THE EARNEST DESIRE of every man is to make a decent provision for his Wife and Children. He toils day and night to provide for their Comfort and Happiness. The worries of life being many he finds it very hard to make both ends meet. He knows that their well-being depends upon his income. Suddenly death carries him away, and those for whom he actually sold his soul, are left struggling in poverty. The Millions Policy works wonders here.

IT DOES FOR THE MAN WHO DIES, WHAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE IF LIVING.

HOW THE MILLIONS POLICY WORKS.

The annual premium on this class of policies is payable for 10 years.

Should the assured die during the period selected the full sum assured will be paid to his heirs on satisfactory evidence of death being presented to the Company.

Should the assured survive the period selected he will be entitled to the following options.

Option A—**Cash Rs. 70 for every Rs. 100 insured.**
Option B—**Cash Rs. 35 and 75 payable at death for every Rs. 100 insured.**
Option C—**Rs. 125 payable at death for every Rs. 100 insured.**

THE CONDITIONS OF THE POLICY.

THE MILLIONS POLICY HAS NO CONDITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS IT IS A CLEAN, STRAIGHT CONTRACT GIVING THE ASSURED GUARANTEED SUMS

Days of Grace.——Thirty days of grace are allowed to pay premiums due.

Non-Forfeiture Condition.——After payment of two annual premiums should the premium be not paid by the last day of grace, the Company will automatically pay it, until the surrender value of the policy is sufficient to enable the Company to advance the amount of the premium, and keep the policy in force for the benefit of the assured. The amount thus advanced will be a debt on the policy.

Paid-up Policies.——Should the assured desire to close his policy he will be permitted to do so after payment of two annual premiums, each annual premium paid securing a proportionate amount of the sum assured, **and of all the benefits**, free of further payment.

Lapsed Policies.——Policies are not allowed to lapse but are kept in force for the full sum assured for one year from the due date of any premium after the end of the second year.

Surrender Value.——Liberal surrender values attach to the policy after payment of two annual premiums, increasing with the age of the policy.

Loans on policies.——Loans are granted upon the security of the surrender value of policies.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO.

FILL IN THE COUPON GIVEN BELOW. REMEMBER——

(i) You must take a Policy of Rs. 250 at the above rates.
(ii) You must be among the first 2,50,000 who take this Policy.
(iii) The claim on your Policy must fall due after the third year's premium has been paid on all policies.
(iv) Your claim must be among the first 10,000 registered.

ALSO REMEMBER that your application must be accompanied with Rs. 2 deposit money per every Rs. 100 Assurance applied for. When your Application is accepted and a Policy issued, the amount deposited will be deducted from the actual premium to be paid and the balance called for payment. If your application is not accepted the deposit will be refunded. You will have to undergo a Medical Examination.

THE
PIONEER
ASSURANCE
COMPANY, Ltd.
249, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COUPON.

To **The PIONEER ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.**
249, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I desire to take your **Millions Policy** for Rs. **250**. I am sending my deposit of Rs. **5** per............................. Please send me a Prospectus and an Application Form

Signature...

Name in full...
Address in full...
....
Date...

REMEMBER to take a Deposit Receipt. Receipts on printed forms of the Company are only valid. Applications not accompanied with Deposit Money will not be entertained.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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